NASA TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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MATED VERTICAL GROUND VIBRATION TEST

By Edward W. Ivey Systems Dynamics Laboratory

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	SUMMARY	1
II.	INTRODUCTION	1
III.	BACKGROUND	2
IV.	TEST REQUIREMENTS	4
V.	INSTRUMENTATION	5
VI.	SHAKER°	. 5
VII.	TEST EQUIPMENT	6
VIII.	DATA REDUCTION	6
IX.	I.AUNCH	7
х.	BOOET	68
XI.	CONCLUSION	84
RIRLI	OCR A PHY	90

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LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1.	Technical Problem Areas and Requirements	3
2.	Liftoff Suspension System Modes	11
3.	Liftoff FCS Sweeps	13
4.	Flight Control Frequency Priorities (Symmetric MVGVT Liftoff Modes)	15
5.	Flight Control Frequency Priorities (Antisymmetric MVGVT Liftoff Modes)	16
6.	Liftoff Pogo Sweeps	17
7.	MVGVT Modal Correlation [Configuration - Liftoff (Symmetric)]	18
8.	MVGVT Modal Correlation [Configuration - Liftoff (Antisymmetric)]	2:
9.	Payload Bay Sweeps	45
10.	MVGVT Liftoff Pitch/Roll Mode, Lox Tank Full	46
11.	MVGVT Liftoff Test Pitch/Roll Mode, Lox Tank Empty	46
12.	SRB Burnout Suspension System Modes	48
13.	SRB B/O FSC Sweeps	49
14.	Primary FCS Response Frequencies SRB Burnout Transfer Functions	50
15.	SRB B/O Pogo Sweeps	51
16.	MVGVT Modal Correlation [Configuration — Burnout (Symmetric)]	52
17.	MVGVT Modal Correlation [Configuration — Burnout (Antisymmetric)]	54
10	CDD DCA Mounting Ding Fig ECC Production	677

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table	Title	Page
19.	1307 Bulkhead Computed and Measured Yaw Rates (Deg/Sec)	59
20.	Suspension System Modes	71
21.	Flight Control Sweeps	72
22.	Start Boost Symmetrie	. 73
23.	Start Boost Antisymmetrie	74
24.	Mid Boost Symmetric	76
25.	Mid Boost Antisymmetric	77
26.	End Boost - Symmetric	79
27.	End Boost Antisymmetric	80
28.	Lox Tank Low Level Boost	81
29.	Samso Sweeps	83
30.	Full Scale Dynamic Testing Experience in Past Programs	85

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	fitle	Page
. 1.	Launch configuration	8
2.	Typical hydraulic dynamic support	9
3.	Suspension system for shuttle vehicle	10
4.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB	24
5.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB	25
6.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB	26
7.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB	27
8.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB	28
9.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB External Tank Lift-off Symmetric	29
10.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB External Tank Lift-Off Symmetric	30
11.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Dwell Data Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters	31
12.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Dwell Data Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters	36
13.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Symmetric Orthog Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosts	37
14.	MVGVT Kinetic Energy Distribution Symmetric Motion Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters	38
15.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Symmetric Orthog Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters	39
16.	Space Shuttle MVGVT Symmetric X-Orth Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters	40
17.	Linear regression analysis	41
18.	Linear regression analysis	42
10	Denov trans	49

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

Figure	Title	Page
20.	1307 bulkhead accelerations at 4.7 Hz in g's/lb	58
21.	Lox dome acceleration transfer function, pre SRB separation	60
22.	Lox dome pressure transfer function, pre SRB separation	61
23.	Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 100 second	62
24.	Lox done pressure transfer function, 100 second	63
25.	Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 80 second	64
26.	Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 80 second	65
27.	Bulge mode frequency change with flight time	66
28.	Critical damping curve for the lox dome bulge mode	67
29.	MVGVT boost configuration	69
30.	Suspension system for Orbiter/ET boost configuration	70
31.	First fuselage symmetric bending linearity check	82

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

MATED VERTICAL GROUND VIBRATION TEST

I. SUMMARY

The Mated Vertical Ground Vibration Test (MVGVT) was conducted to provide an experimental data base in the form of structural dynamic characteristics for the Shuttle vehicle. This data base was used in developing high confidence analytical models for the prediction and design of loads, pogo controls and flutter criteria for the Space Shuttle under various payloads and operational missions.

The MVGVT program consisted of two basic configurations. The two configurations tested were simulated launch and boost. The launch configuration was composed of two Solid Rocket Boosters (SRB's), an External Tank (ET), and an Orbiter (OV 101).

For the launch configuration, the liftoff and endburn (Pre-SRB Separation) flight conditions were tested. The liftoff testing began on October 20, 1978, and ended December 2, 1978. The end burn testing started on January 30, 1979, and ended February 28, 1979.

The boost configuration was composed of the ET and the OV-101. For the boost configuration, three flight conditions (start boost, mid boost, and end boost) were tested. The boost test started on May 30, 1978, and ended July 14, 1978.

The Shuttle test program was conducted under Johnson Space Center's (JSC) direction and implemented by Rockwell International Corporation. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) was heavily involved in all phases of the test. They were responsible for the ET, the SRB, and the Space Shuttle Main Engine (SSME) dynamic math models. MSFC was also involved in the LOX modal survey test. For MGVGT, MSFC was responsible for the suspension system design for launch and boost and was also involved in establishing the test plans and requirements. Additional responsibilities included data evaluation and analytical correlation.

II. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the MVGVT boost and launch program evolution, the test configurations, their suspensions, and the test results compared with predicted an alytical results.

III. BACKGROUND

The dynamic behavior of space vehicles during different mission phases is a key consideration in their design, development, and verification. The complexity of a space vehicle like the Space Shuttle increases the difficulty required to accurately calculate this dynamic behavior especially to the accuracy requirements required by the Shuttle vehicle. The accuracy requirements are shown in Table 1 and were established by the various disciplines of pogo, loads, controls, and flutter. To meet this accuracy a full scale Mated Vertical Ground Vibration Test (MVGVT) program was required. The complexity of the Shuttle vehicle is unique. The Shuttle complexity is created by the coupled interaction of a four body system with many joints and local load paths. In addition, the Shuttle includes the viscoelastic effects of the SRB's with the unsymmetrical stiffness and mass effects of the Orbiter.

In the early phases of the test program there were a number of test configuration options available that would have possibly met configuration requirements. However, the problem was to arrive at a configuration that would be acceptable for the prediction and verification of an analytical structural dynamic model to a prescribed accuracy for use in controls, loads, pogo, and flutter while maintaining a program of low cost and minimum schedule impact. This led to the inevitable evolution of the test, test article, and test requirements.

The following at one time were considerations in the MVGVT program and deleted:

- 1) Use of water to simulate the LH₂ in the ET The water would have introduced hydroelastic effects. Also, an 8 psid internal tank pressure would have had to be maintained in the tank during loading and testing or the aft dome would have sustained structural failure.
- 2) Use of polystyrene granules to simulate the LH₂ in the ET The granules would have caused friction which could have affected damping and the granules themselves would have been costly.
- 3) Testing the maximum Q time condition This time point was eliminated primarily due to cost; however, it was felt that testing of the two end conditions (liftoff and end burn) would be adequate.
- 4) Reduction of the orbiter payload from 65,000 to 32,000 lb—The payload weight was reduced because 32,000 lb was the heaviest payload flown on the first six flights. It was believed that the rigid 32,000 lb payload would adequately "work" the longerons in the payload bay without unduly influencing orbiter modes. Since it was not feasible to simulate various payload configurations, the scheme of adding ballast to the existing approach and landing test pallets was the least expensive method of providing for a dummy payload.

T. 1

TABLE 1. TECHNICAL PROBLEM AREAS AND REQUIREMENTS

Items/Users	Control	Pogo	Flutter	Loads
Structure Model	Motion Sensor Gimbal Force	Propellant Pressure Thrust Force	Surface Motion Aero Forces	High Stress Points All Forces
Frequency Range	0 - 10 Hz	0 - 40 Hz	0 - 40 Hz	0 - 40 Hz
Frequency Accuracy	58 < 4 Hz, 108 / 4 Hz	58 < 3 Hz, 158 · 3 Hz	ი ტ	108
Damping Range	> 0.005	٥ 0.01	○ 0.01	∿ 0.01
Damping Accuracy	108 < 4 Hz. 208 × 4 Hz	20%	20%	208
Slope Accuracy	108 < 4 Hz, 208 < 4 Hz	N/A	15%	20%
Deflection Accuracy	108 < 4 Hz, 208 < 4 Hz	20%	15%	20%
Pressure Accuracy	N/A	308	Not Tested	Not Tested

- 5) Use of water or drillers mud instead of inert propellant in the SRB for maximum Q The use of these materials would have introduced adverse hydroelastic effects.
- 6) Have the SRB motors loaded with inert propellant to maximum Q then ballast the SRB for liftoff with sleeves either internal or external This would have degraded the viscoelastic effect and in addition the stiffness of the SRBs would have been different from flight.
- 7) Considered a flexible payload, rather than one that was rigid This would have overly complicated the analysis and math model correlation and subsequent modification of the math model benefit, although a rigid simulation on flexible supports was advantageous to check out payload/Orbiter interaction.

In the early phase of MVGVT there was a concern in the boost test that the test article would couple dynamically with Building 4550 through the overhead support truss and air bag assembly to the extent that the test data would be invalidated. To resolve this question, structural dynamic math modes of Building 4550, the overhead truss and air bag assembly, and the test article were generated. Modal characteristics of the coupled system were calculated and compared. The results showed that the spring supported test article provided isolation from Building 4550 and that the elastic modes of the test article were not affected by the modes of the building and the overhead truss.

IV. TEST REQUIREMENTS

The test article was subjected to sinusoidal excitation by driving shakers selected and located so as to excite and isolate all significant modes of vibration both symmetrical and antisymmetrical. The frequency range of interest that was surveyed is as follows:

- 1) For transverse excitation 1.5 to 30.0 Hz.
- 2) For longitudinal excitation 1.5 to 50.0 Hz.

The test objectives of the Shuttle vehicle MVGVT were:

- 1) To verify the coupled dynamic math models of the mated Shuttle configurations through correlation of analytical predictions to measured test data. These data shall consist of mated structural resonant frequencies, mode shapes and damping characteristics for selected simulated flight conditions.
- 2) To obtain experimentally the modal translation and rotations at the Orbiter and SRB guidance sensor and effector locations for the mated Orbiter/ET and Orbiter/ET/SRB configurations.

- 3) To obtain experimentally the test transfer functions from the excitation sources to the guidance and control sensor locations for the mated configurations.
- 4) To measure ET umbilical feedline modal data to verify the figuriary line math model.

A listing of the accuracy requirements for the Shuttle dynamic medal data as specified by the users, namely controls, pogo, flutter and loads are listed by disciplines in Table 1.

V. INSTRUMENTATION

The accelerometer locations selected were based on the Shuttle System pretest vibration analysis. The interfaces, ET/SRB (launch) and the ET/Orbiter (launch and boost), were of prime importance and were heavily instrumented. Instrumentation on the ET LOX tank, side walls, bulkhead, and sump areas were also emphasized such that the instrumentation correlated as much as possible with the LOX tank modal survey test. The instrumentation used was as follows:

1) Accelerometers - 320 Channels

2) Strain Gauges - 30 Channels

3) Force Transducers - 40 Channels

4) Pressure Transducers - 10 Channels

5) Rate Gyros - 9 Channels

VI. SHAKERS

The shakers used in the MVGVT were either rigid or suspended 150 lbf and 1000 lbf electrodynamic shakers. The rigid shakers were such that the combined shaker and support had no natural frequencies less than 100 Hz. The suspended shakers were free pendulum with a maximum frequency of 0.5 Hz.

For the launch liftoff and end burn tests, the pendulum frequencies of the cable mounted shaker assemblies prevented adequate shaker force from being transmitted to the test vehicle at low frequencies (Up to 2.5 Hz). This problem was solved by rigid mounting 20 selected 1000 lof shakers which, once the low frequency data were obtained, were derigidized and cable mounted again.

VII. TEST EQUIPMENT

The data acquisition system used was SMTAS. The system has the capability to monitor, record, and process excitation input parameters up to 24 channels and display selected input parameters to the console operators. It has the capability to monitor, record, and process signals from 320 accelerometers and rate gyros, 45 force, and 50 pressure and strain gauge measurements. SMTAS provided control for a maximum of 24 shaker channels capable of driving a maximum of 38 shakers.

VIII. DATA REDUCTION

The modal frequencies determined to be of interest during the sweeps were individually tuned and purified. This isolation was accomplished by utilizing the following techniques.

- 1) Observation of input force/velocity Lissajous patterns.
- 2) Vector resolutions of force and acceleration in coquad plots.
- 3) Strip chart recordings of selected channels and decay traces.
- 4) Orthogonality charts.

SMTAS provided data printout for test evaluation by furnishing the following data formats:

- 1) Normalized orthogonality matrix showing mode numbers.
- 2) Shaker force distribution and polarity listing.
- 3) Transfer function plots transducer response (Engineering units) versus frequency.
 - 4) Modal vector plots.
 - 5) Coincident quadrature plots versus frequency.
 - 6) Kinetic energy distribution tables.
 - 7) Modal dwell data.
 - 8) Plots of digitized decay traces.
 - 9) Calculated force distribution listings.
 - 10) Linear regression plots (launch).
 - 11) Cross orthogonality plots (launch).

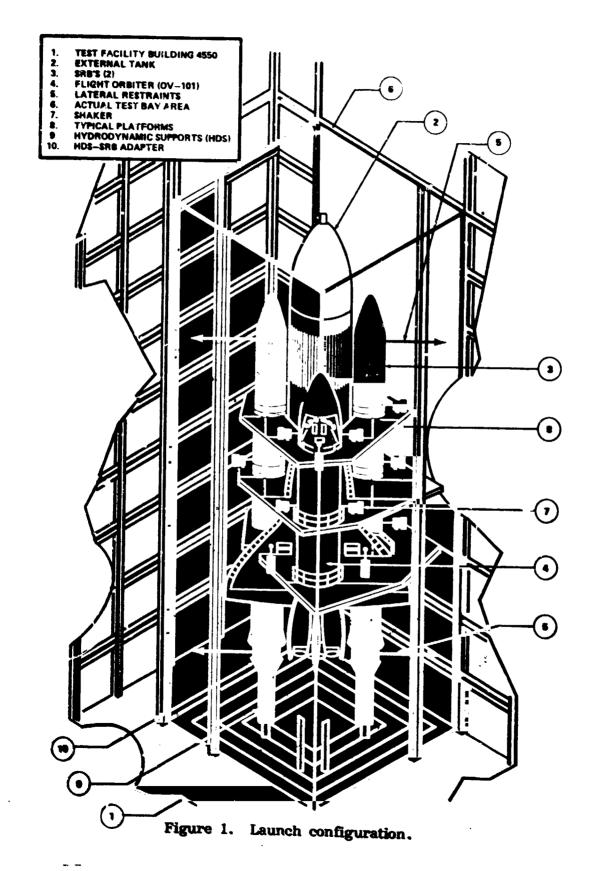
IX LAUNCH

A. Liftoff

- 1. Configuration. The liftoff (T + 0 sec) configuration tested consisted of the \overline{CV} -101 Orbiter mated with an ET and two full solid SRB (Fig. 1).
- a. External Tank. The E1 was a flight weight tank assembly of production design configuration including the nose fairing, LOX tank assembly, intertank assembly, LH2 tank assembly, orbiter to tank attach fitting, SRB to tank attach fittings, feedline and external tank to orbiter feedline disconnects. There was no simulated LH2. The LOX tank fuel was simulated with de-ionized sodium-chromatc-inhibited water.
- b. Orbiter. The Orbiter OV-101 was a flight type production with modifications required for MVGVT. The OMS Pc' were mass simulators with clastic link actuator simulators with gimbal clocks. The payload installed on the orbiter consisted of two 16,000 lb rigid ballasted pallets.
- c. SRB. The SRB's were flight type production assemblies. A pressure ring on each of the SRB's for liftoff only was installed at the aft SRB/ET attachment. These rings were installed to simulate the effects of internal pressure of the ignited SRB's by adding stiffness. The pressure rings were removed later during the test to examine the dynamic effects between the "rings on" and "rings off" condition. The SRB nozzles were omitted.
- 2. Suspension. The liftoff test configuration utilized a soft suspension system that was provided by the four existing Saturn V Hydrodynamic Support (HDS) Units. The HDS's provided the vertical support as shown in Figure 2 and six degrees of freedom for the supported vehicle. Each SRB aft skirt was attached to an adapter truss which rested on the HDS system. The lateral stability and soft spring rate in pitch and yaw were provided by Firestone air bags #323 and #319, respectively. The lower bags were attached to the SRB aft skirt and the upper bags were attached to the SRB frustrum. The suspension system is presented in Figure 3.

3. Test Results and Analysis.

a. Suspension System Modes. Six rigid body suspension system modes were obtained and are summarized in Table 2. The suspension system modes assure that an adequate separation exists between the elastic modes and the rigid body modes. Phasing of the instrumentation was also accomplished at this time. All six modes showed excellent agreement.



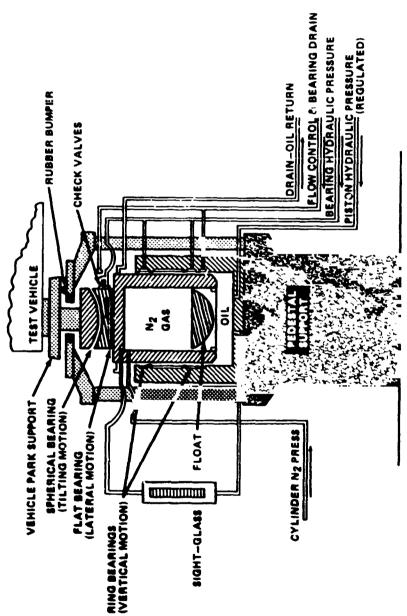


Figure 2. Typical hydraulic dynamic support.

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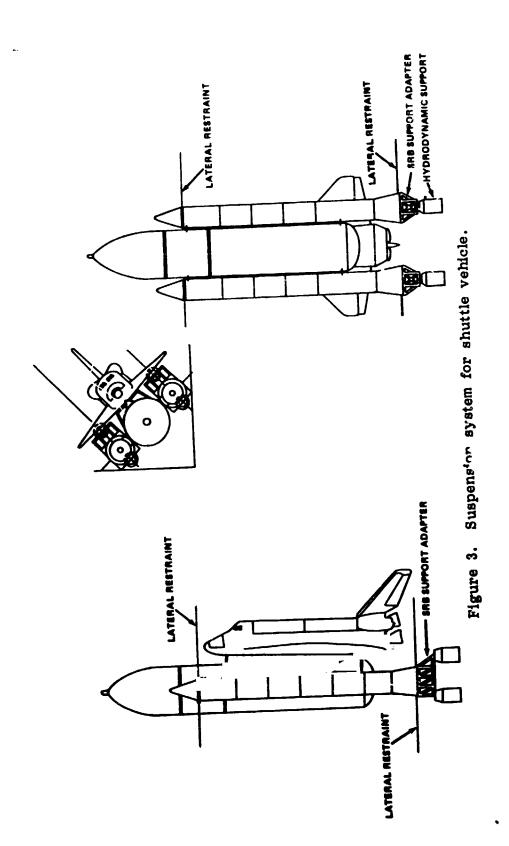


TABLE 2. LIFTOFF SUSPENSION SYSTEM MODES

Mode No.	Test Frequency (Hz)	Predicted Frequency (Hz)	Description of Motion
ဇာ	0.196	0.193	Z-Translation
9	0.24	0.23	Y-Translation
35	0.27	0.27	9X (Roll)
4,	0.314	0.338	9Y (Pitch)
4	0.510	0.50	9Z (Yaw)
1	0.67	0.68	X-Translation

b. Flight Control Transfer Functions. Flight control transfer functions for seven sweeps are enumerated in Table 3. Three additional sweeps were taken using shakers on the Orbiter and SRB to excite the modes and are shown in Table 3A.

During one of the sweeps an abnormally high transfer function value was observed on both SRB's at the forward SRB mounting rings where the rate gyros are mounted. This was due to a local resonance of the rate gyros caused by a large (Approximately 200 lb) avionic box mounted on the ring frame. The left SRB local resonance occurred at 23 Hz and the right SRB resonance occurred at 25 Hz. These local resonances were subsequently verified in a separate modal survey test of the left and right SRB forward skirt and nose cone assembly. To alleviate this problem, the ring frames of both SRB's were structurally stiffened which increased the local resonant frequency and decreased the amplitude gain.

The flight control group identified a number of significant structural modes that appeared on the transfer function sweeps. These modes were assigned priority numbers based on importance to flight controls and are listed in Tables 4 and 5.

- c. Pogo Wide Band Sweeps. Wide band frequency sweeps were run independently on all three orbiter main engines. The excitation force in each case was along the engine longitudinal axis. Table 6 lists the sweep number and frequency range for each engine sweep. The six engine axial modes above 16 Hz were identified and dwells were taken.
- d. Modal Test Results versus Pretest Analysis. All acceptable modes tuned during liftoff symmetric tests are shown in Table 7. The antisymmetrical modes are shown a Table 8. The correlating pretest analytical frequency and the computed modal damping from the decay traces are also shown in those tables. The last column gives the percent error between the test and analytical mode.

For each modal dwell, at a resonant frequency, a set of data was generated by SMTAS for that mode. A typical data set is shown in Figure: 4 through 19. This particular mode is a symmetric mode that occurs at a frequency of 2.059 Hz and is a coupled pitch/roll mode of the SRB's. Figures 4 through 10 show the overall view of the test article with displacement vectors (quad amplitude) which is an aid in defining the mode.

Figure 11 presents a tabulation of the acceleration broken down into coincident (CO) and quadrature (quad) with phase angle for each accelerameter recorded. Figure 12 shows the force levels used to tune that particular mode to its resonance. There are 32 shakers available; however, only a few selected ones are used in the tuning of a particular mode. The orthogonality between the test modes is shown in a matrix in Figure 13 and Figure 15 lists the modal generalized mass.

12

TABLE 3. LIFTOFF FCS SWEEPS

					SM7	SMTAS Sweep No.	ep No.
Sweep No.	Shakers	Phase (deg)		Type Motion	1-7 Hz	7-17 Hz	17-30 Hz
1	RT/RB14Y LT/LB14Y	180/0 0/180	SRB Yaw	LT14V LB14V B14V RB14V	1	9	L
81	FL10Y FL11Y	0	ORB Yaw	FLIOV	ហ	σ	6
က	RR062/RL072 LL062/LR072	0/180 0/180	SRB Pitch	LR07Z, RL07Z	17	19	20
4	FB10Z/FB11Z	0/0	ORB Pitch	FB102 FB112	4	10	11
ري	RR06Z/RL07Z LL06Z/LR07Z	180/0 0/180	SRB Roll	LR07Z4 RL07Z	18	21	22
9	FB10Z/FB11Z	0/180	ORB Roll	- 4	3	12	13
	MT01X	0	ENG No.	FB102 FB112	2	2-30 Hz 14	
				No. of			

TABLE 3A. (Concluded)

SMTAS Sweep No.	Type Motion 2-15 Hz	ARIORZ PRIOSZ PRIOSZ	23	25 25 PRIOTZ
	Type	Pitch FB102	Yaw RIIN	Roll FRIDZ
Phase	(deg)	0/180 180/0 0/180	0/180 180/0 0 0	0/180 180/0 0/180
	Shakers	RR/LL06Z RL/LR07Z FB10Z/FB11Z	RB/RT14Y LB/LT14Y FL10Y FL11Y	RR/LL06Z RL/LR07Z FB10Z/FB11Z
	Sweep No.	∞	G.	10

TABLE 4. FLIGHT CONTROL FREQUENCY PRICHITIES (SYMMETRIC MVGVT LIFTOFF MODES)

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				Respo	Response Channel Priority*	nel P ri or	ity*
	Test	Approximate Transfer	Word Document	aas	aao	ORB Norm.	Nav.
Mode No.	Frequency (Hz)	Resp. Freq. (Hz)	Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)	Pitch RGA's	Pitch RGA's	Cont. Accel.	Pitch RGA
rs.	2.05	2.1	SRB Pitch (0.25) and Roll (0.34), ORB-ET Z Trans (0.24)	1	1	1	
6	3.02	3.0	SRB Pitch (0.38) and Roll (0.27). ET Pitch (0.10). ORB Z Trans (9.10)		-		ო
11	3.23	3.3	ORB Pitch (0.33), X (0.36), SRB Z Bend (0.25)	2	-	F-1	es
133	4.39	-j.	FDLN-X (0.17). ORB Z (0.17), SRB X (0.17). Z (0.22)		8		က
1.4	5.25	61	ORB Z Bend (0.17), FT Z Rend (0.27), SRB 1st Z Bend (0.46)		2	2	m
138	5.65	5.6	ORB X (0.18), Z (0.55), SRB Z (0.09)		7	7	က
13	9.0	0.6	ORB Z Bend (0.76), Out of \$\pi\$ with SRB Z Bend (0.06)			4	4
2 A/S?	10.1 A/S?	10.0		4	4		4
26	11.94	12.2	SRB 2nd Y (0.7), 1.T. (0.08)				4,
22	12.41	12.5	LWR Ogive (0.19), Dome Bulge, Feedline (0.15)				4
19	14,52	14.5	F/A Payload X (0.05) Out of ;, ORB Z Bend (0.08) LWR ENG P (0.07)				4
;	1	23	Local LSRB RGA Ring Resonance/SRB 4th Z Bend	7			
		25	Local RSRB RGA Ring Resonance/SRB 3rd V Bend	1			

*Code: 1 = Most Significant # Least Significant

TABLE 5. FLIGHT CONTROL FREQUENCY PRIORITIES (ANTISYMMETRIC MYGVT LIFTOFF MODES)

1

The second of th

					Res	ponse (Response Channe! Pricrity*	Priorie	× ×	
	Test	Approximate Transfer			ORB	ORB BCA's	ORB FC	FC	Nav. Base	. w
Mode	Frequency	Function Response	Test Mode Description Dominant Motion	SRB		e e	Acc	Accel.	RGA's	A'8
ģ	(Hz)	Freq. (Hz)	(Kinetic Energy)	RGA	Уам	Roll	Norm	Lat	Уви	Roll
2	2.08	2.1	SRB Y Bend (0.63) ET out : with SRB (0.21). SRB X (0.12)	-	-1			1	2	
8 0	2.23	2.2	SRB Pitch (0.48) and Roll (0.13), ORB Y (0.21)				•		4	
=	2.47	2.5	SRB Pitch (0.59) and Roll (0.13). ORB Roll and Yaw (0.12). ET Roll				1		N	
13	3.57		SRB Pitch (0.12), Rell (0.07) and Yaw (0.08). V.T. Side Bend (0.26)		2			2		
177	3.53	3.5	Gear Train, ORB Y (0.42), SRB Z (0.28)		,					
10	4.12	c:	SRB 2 Bend (0.62) with Roll (0.08). ORB Yaw (0.18)	-	. m			٧	_د	
205	5.13	5.2	SRB 1st Y Bending	-	-					
-	5. 45	ie.	SRB 1st Z Bend (0.43). Y Bend (0.12). Wing Bend (0.07)	•	→ 65			m m		
10 sym?	6.43 sym?	6.2						•		
18	9.3	9.5	Upper E.T. Torsion		2					
19	10.65	10.8	SRB 2nd Y Bend (0.61), Z Bend (0.29)	•					4	
31	13.89	13.8	V.T. Torsion (0.68), Elevon Z (0.09)	<u> </u>	,				₹ .	
-	23.84	23	Local LSRB hGA Ring Resonance/SRB 4th Z Bend (0.65)				_		4	
30	24.81	25	Local RSRB RGA Ring Resonance/SRB 3rd Y Bend	-					<u>-</u>	

*Code: 1 = Most Significant 4 = Least Significant

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TABLE 6. LIFTOFF POGO SWEEPS

Excitation	F	requency Ran Segments, H Sweep No. (Z
Upper SSME Axial	2-12 (1)	12-30 (2)	30-50 (3)
Lower Left SSME	2-12	12-30	30-50
Axial	(4)	(5)	·(6)
Lower Right SSME	2-12	12-30	30-50
Axial	(7)	(8)	(9)

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TABLE 7. MVGVT MODAL CORRELATION (CONFIGURATION - LIFTOFF (SYMMETRIC))

			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode No.	Freq.	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
ເດ	2.05	0.013	SRB Roll (0.34), Pitch (0.25), Yaw (0.16), Orbiter Pitch (0.08), ET-Z (0.13)	4	2.11	SRB Roll (0.38), Pitch (0.45), Yaw (0.04), Orbiter Pitch (0.04), ET-Z (0.07)	
2	2.64	0.014	SRB Yaw (0.95), ET Pitch (0.02)		2.93	SRB Yaw (0.84), ET Pitch (0.02) SRB Yaw (0.83), ET X (0.07)	118
ů.	3.02	0.017	SRB Pitch (0.38), Roll (0.27), ET-2, Bending (0.10), Orbiter-Z (0.07)	o	3.18	SRB Pitch (0.38), Roll (0.34), ET-Z, Bending (0.06), Orbiter-Z (0.08)	ĸ
11	3.24	0.010	ORB Bending (0.32), X (0.36), SRB Z-Bending (0.25)	~	3.14	Orbiter Bending (0.44), X (0.43), SRB Z-Bending (0.06)	e
12	3.88	0.015	SRB-X (0.60), Yaw (0.13), FWD ET Shell (0.24)	o.	3.87	SRB-X (0.47), Yaw (0.38), FWD ET Shell (0.14)	
133	4.39	0.0013	SRB Z-Bending (0.22), Roll (0.08), F/L Find (0.17), Orbiter Bend (0.17)	2	5.16	SRB Z-Bending (0.26), Roll (0.06), Orbiter Bending (0.54)	80 F1 *
14	5.26	0.016	SRB Z-Bending (0.47), ET Bending (0.27), Orbiter Bending (0.17)	12	5.39	SRB Z-Bending (0.15), Y-Bending (0.13), ET Bending, Axial (0.33), ORB Bend (0.15)	63
13	5.65	0.002	Orbiter Pitch. Bending, In-Phase Wing Bending (0.55). Orbiter X (0.18)	=	5.16	Orbite: Z. Bending, In-Phase Wing Bending (0.54), Orbiter X (0.03)	6-
10	6.43	0.037	1st Wing Bending (0.68), Out-of-Phase Upper SSME (0.13)	55	6.60	1st Wing Bending (0.64)	က
21	6.78	0.011	SRB Sym Hew and Y-Bending (0.85)	18	7.62	SRB Sym Yaw and Y-Bending (0.67), Propellant (0.12)	12
15	7.02	0.011	VERT Tail FWD/AFT Rocking (0.21), Out-of-Phase Wing Bending (0.18)	16	6.88	Vert Tail FWD/AFT Rocking (0.07), Out-of-Phase Wing Bending (0.22)	-2

*Correlation not reliable % error error not applicable

TABLE 7. (Continued)

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			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode No.	Fred	Damp	Description	Mode	39,3		Percent
32	7.45	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	SSME No. 3 Pitch (0.20), Out-of-Phase	20	80.8	LWR SSME Pitch (0.50), Out-of-Phase	Error 8
22	7.77	0.00	1st LOX Tank Bulge. UPR LH ₂ (0.34). LOX Ogive (0.14)	18	7.62	V.1. FWD/AFT Mocking (0.41) Bulge Mode Overwhelmed by SRB	-2
91	8. 42	0.016	SRB 2nd Z-Banding (0.62). Roll (0.05)	22	8.36	SRB 2nd Z-Bending (0.67), Roll (0.08)	ı
.3	9.6	0.008	Orbiter Pitch and Bending (0.76). Out-of-Phase SRB Pitch (0.06)	26	9.40	Orbiter Pitch and Bending (0.76), Out-of-Phase SRB (0.02)	4
95	11.94	0.025	SRB 2nd Y-Bending (0.71), Motor Case No. 3 Prop (0.00)	32	10.91	SRB 2nd Y-Bend (0.37), No. 3 Prop (0.48)	10
				20	14.20	SRB 2nd Y-Bend (0.47), ET Y-Bend (0.40)	19
?i	12.41	0.003	LOX Dome Bulge (0.0016), F/L (0.15), LOX Tank (0.29)	7	12.99	LON Dome Bulge (0.0064), F/L (0.0001), LON Tank (0.55)	ហ
61	14.52	0.010	FWD/AFT P/L N Out-of-Phase (0.14), LWR SSME Pitch (0.16)	73	17.89	FWD/AFT P/L X Out-of-Phase (0.31)	53
೫	14.87	0.033	SRB Torsion (0.58), ET (6.14)	54	14.73	SRB Torsion (0.37), ET (0.12)	•
31	14.87	0.030	Outb'd Elev ROT Out-of-Phase With Inb'd Elev (0.22)	بن دن دن	14.61	Outb'd Elev ROT Out-of-Phase With Inb'd Elev (0.11), SRB Torsion (0.30)	81
£	13.97	0.003	1.O.N. Dome Bulge (0.0066). LON Tank (0.30). SRB Axial (0.12)	55	15.15	LOX Dome Bulge (0.0025), LOX Tank (0.17), SAB Propellant (0.42)	'n
12	15.97	0.027	Payload Pitch (0.12), OMS POD X (0.18). ET (0.25)	, 			
				1	1		

TABLE 7. (Concluded)

			Test Mode			Analysis Mcde	
Mode No.	Freq.	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
25	16.15	16.15 0.012	OMS POS X (0.16), Out-of-Phase P/L X (0.07), Crew Mod X (0.03) and Z (0.05), ET (0.28)				
a	.: X	18.96 0.041	SRB Axial (0.43), LOX Dome (0.0092), ET (0.48)	6	15.90	SRB Axial Out-of-Phase with Propellant (0.12), LOX Dome (0.0054), ET (0.85)	19
*	27.48		SSME Axial, UPR Out-of-Phase with LER (0.22) OMS POD (0.33), ET (0.20)				
8	8 . 53	30.53 0.014	SSNE Axial. LWR Out-of-Phase with CPR (0.28). OMS POD (0.06). ET (0.35)				
ಸ	31.23	0.044	UPE SSME Axial (0.31), OMS POD (0.19), ET (0.24)	169	32.97	UPR SSNE Axial (0.44), OMS POD (0.07), ET (0.16)	9
37	34.74	0.018	UPR SSNE (0.48) Axial In-Phase with LWR (0.01), ONS POD (0.14). ET (0.07)	184	36.69	UPR SSME Axial (0.56), OMS POD (0.05), ET (0.01)	9

TABLE 8. MVGVT MODAL CORRELATION [CONFIGURATION - LIFTOFF (ANTISYMMETRIC)]

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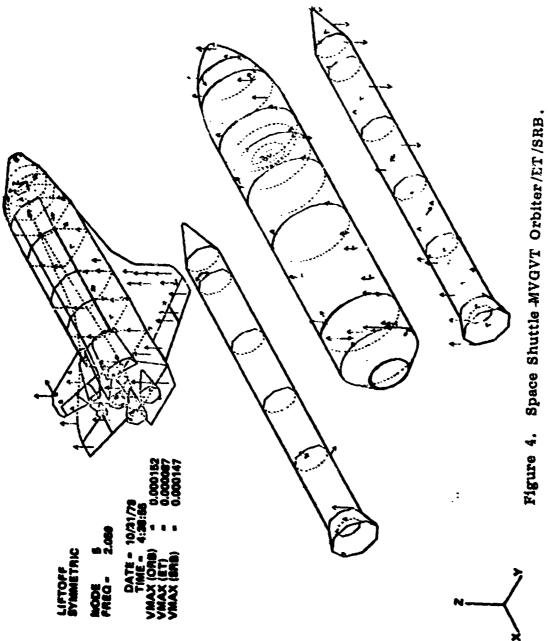
			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode.	Freq.	Demp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
10	2.08	0.010	SRB Yaw and Y-Bending (0.63), ET YB (0.20)	47	2.20	SRB Yaw and Y-Bending (0.74)	9
•	; ;	0.010	SRB Pitch (0.33). Roll (0.18), Orbiter Y-Bend (0.29), Roll (0.03)	ß	2.31	SRB Pitch (0.82), Roll (0.07), Orbiter Y-Bend (0.03)	က
	6	0.011	SRB Pitch (0.60), Roll (0.15). Orbiter Roll and Yaw (0.12)	9	2.73	SRB Pitch (0.13), Roll (0.31), Orbiter Roll and Yaw (0.41)	10
13	ж. 3-	0.016	SRB X(0.35). Y-Bend (0.16), Vert Tail Y-Bend (0.16)	-	3.61	SRB X (0.58), Y-Bend (0.13), Vert Tail Y-Bend (0.06)	2
- -	3.53	0.003	Gear Train. SRB Roll (0.08). ET (0.09).	œ	3.76	Gear Train, SRB Roll (0.11), ET (0.01), Vert Tail Y-Bend (0.57)	i ~
ю	4.12	0.014	SRB Roll (0.20), Z-Bend (0.0s), ORB Yaw (0.44), Incld C.M Y (0.10)	on .	3.86	SRB Roll (0.25), Z-Bend (0.16), ORB Yaw (0.27), Incld C/M Y (0.07)	~
ដ	17.1	0.010	SRB Roll (0.27), Pitch (0.12). ORB Yaw and Roll (0.39)		4.88	SRB Yaw (0.25), Pitch (0.05), Roll (0.02), ORB Yaw and Roll (0.58)	4.
8	 88	0.016	Wing 1st Bend (0.38). SRB Y (0.14). SRB Z (0.19). FUS Y (0.08)	15	6.0	Wing 1st Bending (0.27), F P/L Y 0.20), SRB Y (0.09), SRB Z (0.06). Fuse Y (0.05)	
30	3.14	0.014	SRB Y-Bend (0.59). Z (0.13). Roll (0.03). ET Y Bend (0.13)	12	5.42	SRB Y-Bend (0.41), ET Y-Bend (0.23)	ις.
-	5.45	0.013	SRB Z-Bend (0.43), Y-Bend (0.12), OMS POD Y (0.05)	14	5.55	SRB Z-Bend (0.64), Y-Bend (0.03), Roll (0.03)	8
23	5.37	0.016	Orbiter Yaw and Y-Bend (0.31), SRB Y-Bend (0.18), Z-Bend (0.15), Rcll (0.04)	15	6.01	Orbiter . aw a! Y-Bend (0.47), SRB Y-Bend (0.09), Z-Bend (0.07)	∞

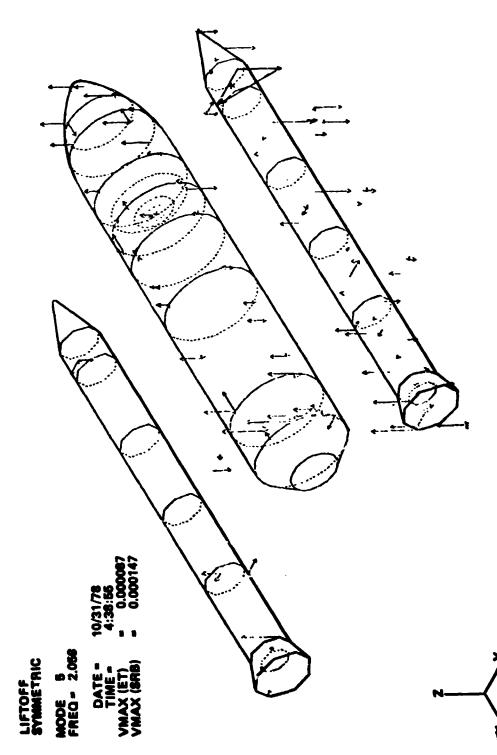
TABIE 8. (Continued)

			Test Mode			A marilacetic manual sections	
Marda						anon stayan	1
No.	Freq.	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	1. emption	Percent
16	7.41	0.22	ET Y-Bend (0.72), SRB Y-Bend (0,11)	18	6.99	ET Y-Bend (0.48), SRB Y Bend (0.28)	æ
4	8.30	0.010	Payload Y Out-of-Phase (0.21), FUS Torsion (0.21), Out-of-Phase Wing Bend (0.10)	23	8.90	AFT Payload (0.03), FUS Torsion (0.20), Out-of-Phase Wing Bend (0.14)	7
18	9.28	0.011	ET LOX Tank Torsion	28	10.21	ET LOX Tank Torsion	9
TN	10, 10	0.028	SRB 2nd 2-Bend (0.60), Yaw (0.10), Axial (0.04)	32	10.63	SRB 2nd Z-Bend (0.56), Yaw (0.15), Axial (0.04)	S.
61	10.65	0.022	SRB 2nd Y-Bend (0.61), Z-Bend (0.29)	35	11.24	SRB 2nd Y-Bend (0.60), Z-Bend (0.19)	9
31	13,89		Vert Tail Torsion (0.68)	61	16.22	Vert Tail Torsion (0.39), Outb'd Elev. Twist (0.15)	17
17	14.56	0.010	Gear Trair W/SRB Torsion ET Roll (0.53), SRB Torsion (0.36)	<u>t.</u>	14.20	Gear Train W/SRB Torsion ET Roll (0.53), CRB Torsion (0.15)	ဗ
12	14.72	0.028	Gear Train W/ET Torsion (0.12), and SRB Torsion (0.59)	47	14.20		4
10	16.85	0.037	BRB 3rd Z-Bend (0.61), ET Shell (0.24)	64	16.69	SRB 3rd Z-Bend (0.55), ET Shell (0.19)	,I
9	17.01		Crew MOD Y (0.08), Out-of-Phase FWD FUS Side Bena (0.29)	72	18.30	Crew MOD Y (0.06), Out-of-Phase FWD FUS Side Bend (0.21)	4
1.	18.90	0.030	BRB Axial (0.78)	87	20.75	SRB Axial (0.59), Y-Bend (0.28)	10
. 38	21.54	0.02	Fuselage Torsion, Side Bend, Yaw (0.28); OMS POD (0.17)	72	18.30	Fuselage Torsion, Side Bend, Yaw (19), OMS POD (0.15)	86
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TABLE 8. (Concluded)

			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode No.	Mode No. Freq. Damp	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Mode No. Freq.	Description	Percent
1-	23.84	0.022	23.84 0.022 SRB 4th Z-Bend (0.65)	112	24.89	24.89 SRB Z-Bending (0.41)	4
30	24.81	0.012	24.81 0.012 SRB 4th Y-Bending (0.63)	123	26.35	26.35 SRB Y-Bending (0.47)	ų





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Figure 5. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB.

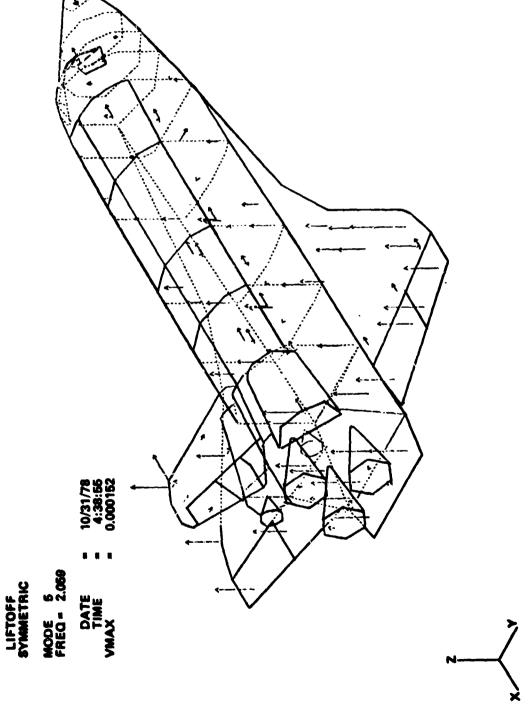
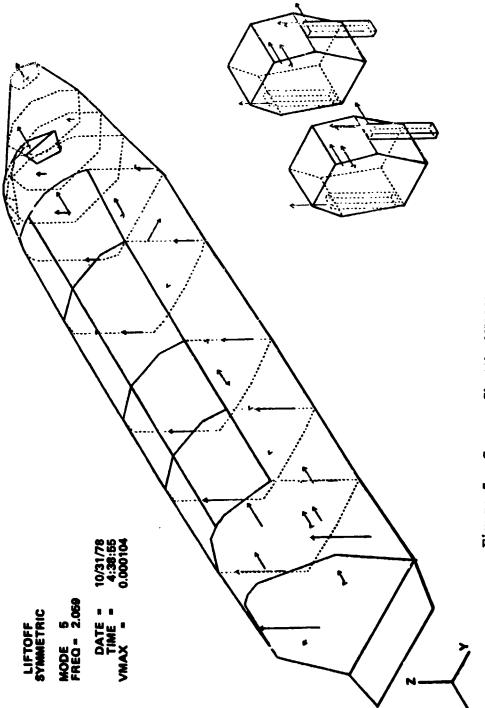


Figure 6. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB.



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Figure 7. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB.

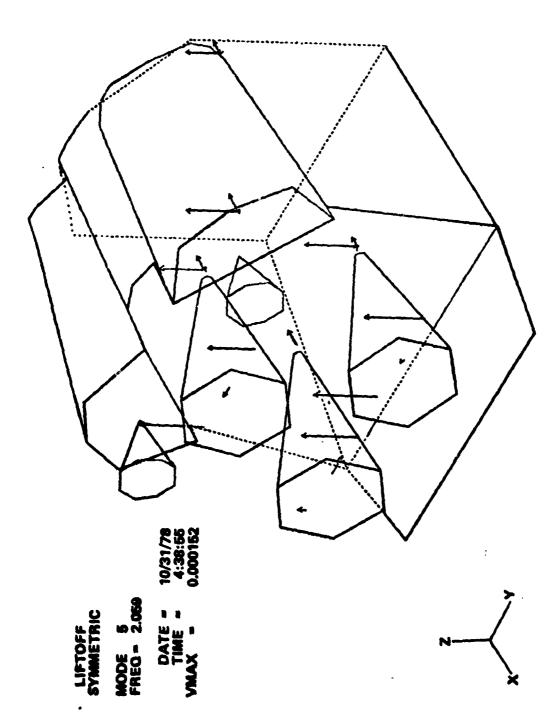


Figure 8. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB.

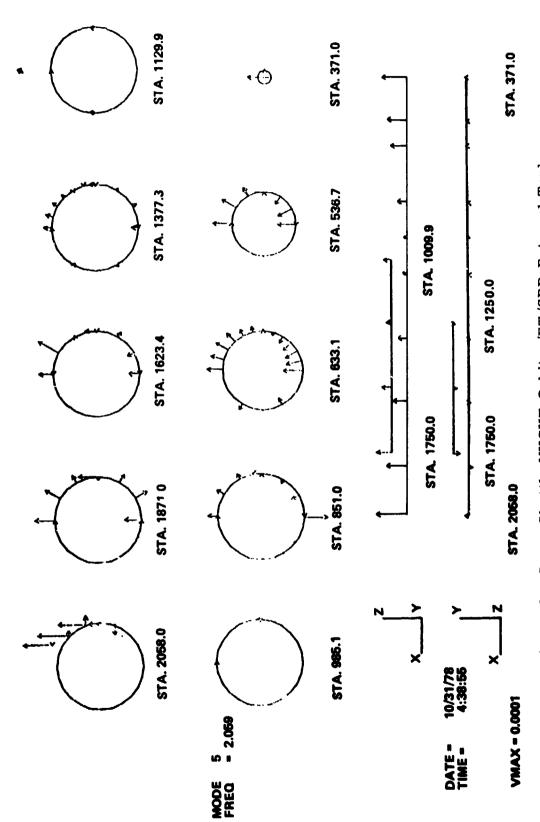
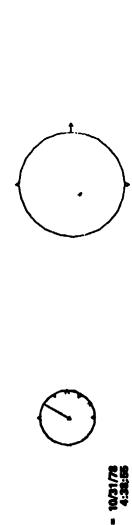
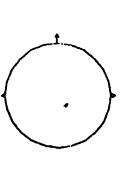


Figure 9. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB External Tank Lift-Off Symmetric.

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Figure 10. Space Shuttle MVGVT Orbiter/ET/SRB External Tank Lift-Off Symmetric.

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Space Shuttle MVGVT Dwell Data Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters. Figure 11.

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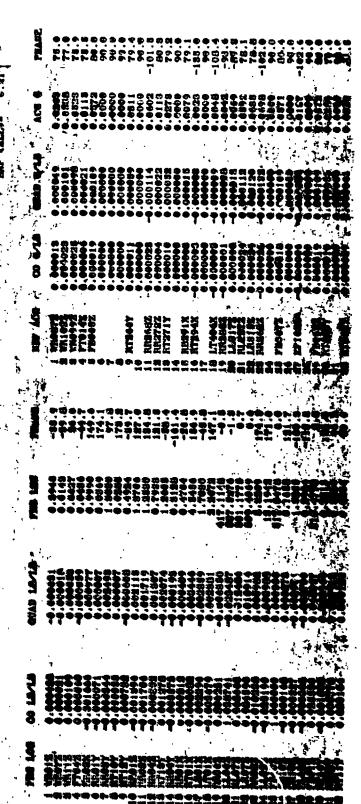


Figure 12. Space Shuttle MVGVT Dwell Data Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters.

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Figure 14. MVGVT Kinetic Energy Distribution Symmetric Motion Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters. TOTAL: O: B/ET/SRB. 1.0000

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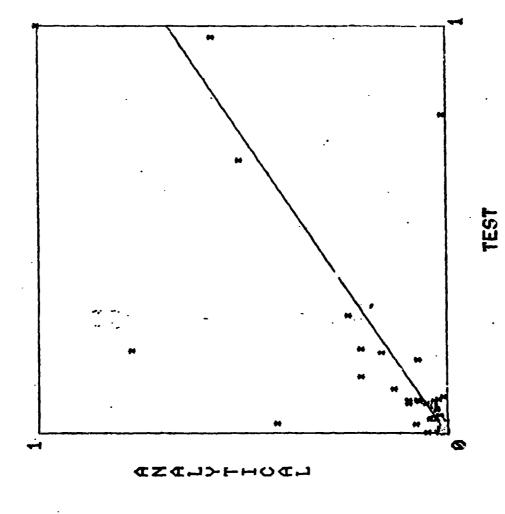
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Figure 15. Space Shuttle MVGVT Symmetric Orthog Orbiter ***
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Figure 16. Space Shuttle MVGVT Symmetric X-Orth Orbiter *** External Tank *** Solid Rocket Boosters.



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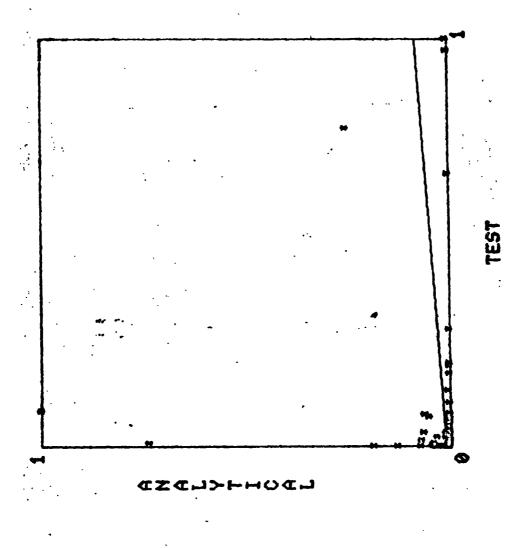
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Figure 17. Linear regression analysis.



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Figure 18. Linear regression analysis.

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Figure 19. Decay trace.

The kinetic energy distribution for the mode is given in Figure 14. From this listing it can be seen that the principal kinetic energy is in the SRB (76 percent) and that the mode is a roll/pitch mode of the SRB. The cross orthogonality between the analytical mode and the test mode is shown in the lower matrix in Figure 16. The upper matrix in the same figure corresponds to the analytical modal frequency.

The linear regression analysis presented in (Figures 17 and 18) is another aid in matching the analytical mode to the test mode. Ideally the analytical mode matches the test mode when the plotted line is at a 45 degree angle. The decay trace is shown in Figure 19, where selected accelerometers are monitored and the input force is cutoff. Modal damping can be calculated from these decay traces.

- e. Payload Bay Response Sweeps. Nine payload bay sweeps were performed during the liftoff testing. Accelerometers were special patched for those sweeps. Accelerometer readings were recorded on the two simulated payloads and on the payload bay. The shakers used, their phasing and frequency ranges for each sweep are shown in Table 9.
- f. Pressure Rings Removed. The stiffening rings were attached to the SRB's at the aft ET/SRB interface. These rings were made up of three segments bolted together to simulate the stiffening effect of the SRM chamber pressure during burn. These rings were attached to the SRB's during all of the preceding test phases. These rings were later removed and narrow band sweeps from 1 to 4 Hz were run for symmetric and antisymmetric excitations. The SRB pitch-roll mode which responded more to pressure than other modes was tuned. The symmetric and antisymmetric modes were first tuned with two segments of the ring removed. There was no appreciable change in frequency. The third segment was thought to be stiffening the aft/SRB interface so it was also removed. Again there was no appreciable change in frequency. Table 10 summarizes the result of the above tests.

Altering the aft ET/SRB interface stiffness of the SRB was not effective in changing the pitch/roll modal frequency as the pretest analysis indicated. The analysis assumed that the forward ET/SRB attachment is free to roll. Instrumentation was installed to measure the relative amount of rotation for the last two modes. The test indicated that the interface was locked and was carrying some moment.

g. Special Test of the Forward ET/SRB Interface LOX Tank Empty. It was thought that the LOX tank weight was causing enough friction on the ET/SRB ball joint to prevent free rotation at that interface. To verify this and to determine that the bolt torque was not causing seizing, tests were run with the LOX tank empty and with the bolt torqued and loose (Table 11). The test results, as shown in Table 11, indicated that with the LOX tank empty the SRB/ET ball joint was free to rotate. The bolt torque was not effective.

TABLE 9. PAYLOAD BAY SWEEPS

Sweep No.	Shaker Used	Shaker Phasing (deg)	Frequency Range (Hz)	Frequency Increment (Hz)	Number of Oscillations Per Increment
1	FL10Y FL11Y	0 0	2 - 50	0.1	10
2	FL10Y FL11Y	0 180	2 - 50	0.1	10
3	FB10Z FB11Z	0 180	2 - 50	0.1	10
4	FB10Z FB11Z	0 0	2 - 50	0.1	10
5	LL06Z RR06Z LR07Z RL07Z	0 180 180 0	2 - 50	0.1	10
6	LL06Z RR06Z LR07Z RL07Z	0 0 180 180	2 - 50	0.1	10
7	RB 14Y RT 14Y LB 14Y LT 14Y	0 180 180 0	2 - 50	0.1	10
8	RB14Y RT14Y LB14Y LT14Y	180 0 180 0	2 - 50	0.1	10
9	LB01X LT01X RB01X RT01X	0 0 0 0	2 - 50	0.1	10

TABLE 10. MVGVT LIFTOFF PITCH/ROLL MODE, LOX TANK FULL

Test Condition		Symmetric		A	Antisymraetric	trio
				• [25.5
	Mode No.	Freq Hz	Damping C/cc	Mode No.	Freq Hz	Damping C/cc
With Rings	ស	2.05	0.013	œ	2.235	0.010
Two Segments Off	40	2.02	0.018	32	2.235	0.009
Three Segments Off	42	2.04	0.017	33	2.235	0.011

TABLE 11. MVGVT LIFTOFF TEST PITCH/ROLL MODE, LOX TANK EMPTY

Test Conditions		Symmetric	ic	7	Antisymmetric	tric
	Mode No.	Freq. Hz	Damping C/cc	Mode No.	Freq. Hz	Damping C/cc
Bolt Loose	43	2.314	0.018	44	2.196	0.012
Bolt Torqued	45	2.314	0.017	1		

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h. Special Test of the Forward ET/SRB Interface — LOX Tank Refilled. It was thought that the ball joint had been worn smooth in the previous test (LCX tank empty), so the LOX tank was refilled to simulate the liftoff test condition and the pitch/roll modes were retuned. The test results showed no appreciable change in frequency and damping to the previous test condition with the LOX tank full. It also showed that the LOX tank weight was sufficient to lock the forward interface.

B. End Burn (Pre-SRB Seperation)

- 1. Configuration. The end burn (T+125 sec) configuration tested consisted of the OV-101 Orbiter mated with an ET and two empty SRB. The ET and Orbiter test articles were the same as those used during the liftoff test and have been previously described. The two SRB tanks contained no inert propellant and since the test condition simulated was end burn, the pressure rings used to simulate internal pressure for liftoff were not required. The SRB nozzles were omitted as in liftoff.
- 2. Suspension. The end burn configuration utilized the same suspension system as was used in liftoff. However, the pressures in the HDS system and the pitch and yaw air bags were reduced to obtain a softer suspension system. This was done to maintain an adequate separation between the rigid body modes and the elastic modes.

3. Test Results and Analysis.

- a. Suspension System Modes. The six rigid-body modes were obtained and are summarized in Table 12.
- b. Flight Control Transfer Functions. Nine flight control transfer functions were taken for the SRB and Orbiter in roll, pitch, and yaw. These sweeps are presented in Table 13 and show the shakers and phasing used, the type motion produced, and the frequency range covered.

The last three sweeps were taken using shakers on both the Orbiter and the SRB simultaneously to excite the Shuttle pitch, roll, and yaw. Shaker force ratios were specified for these sweeps to simulate actual flight conditions. Significant response frequencies were identified for flight controls and are presented in Table 14.

- c. Pogo Wide Band Sweep. Wide band frequency sweeps were run independently on all three orbiter main engines. The excitation force in each case was along the engine longitudinal axis. The three pogo sweeps are listed in Table 15. Four engine axial modes were identified by the pogo group above 16 Hz and dwells were taken for each mode.
- d. Modal Test Results versus Pretest Analysis. All acceptable modes tuned during the end burn symmeteric tests are shown in Table 16. The antisymmeteric modes are listed in Table 17. The correlating pretest analytical frequency and the computed modal damping from the decay traces are also shown in those tables. The last column gives the percent error between the test and the analytical mode.

TABLE 12. SRB BURNOUT SUSPENSION SYSTEM MODES

Mode No.	Test Frequency Hz	Predicted Frequency Hz	Damping C/cc	Description of Motion
3	0.255	0.302	.077	Z-Translation
53	0.275	0.258	. 009	Y-Translation
51	0.549	0.528	.037	θ Χ(Roll)
54	0.549	0.603	.034	θ Z(Yaw)
1	0.647	0.59	. 022	X-Translation
2	0.657	0.671	. 048	θ Υ(Pitch)

TABLE 13. SRB B/O FCS SWEEPS

	_				SM	SMTAS Sweep No.	No.	,
Sweep No.	Shakers	Phase (deg)	•	Type Motion	2-7 Hz	7-17 Hz	17-30 Hz	Remarks
	E.T./RB14Y LT/LB14Y	180/0	SRB Yaw		2	80	6	
	FL10Y FL11Y	00	ORB Yaw	FLIW	ß	10	11 & 11A	
	RR062/RL072 LL062/LR072	0/180	SRB Pitch	LIO62 RICHAZ	-	12	13	
	FB10Z/FB11Z	0/0	ORB Pitch	F0102 FP11.2	က	14	15	
	RR06Z - RL07Z LL06Z LR07Z	180 Ú 0 180	SRB Roll	LLOSZ PRIOZ	જ ા	21 .		
	FB 102 FB 112	0,180	ORB Roll	FB102 FB112	9	16		6-1 (No. 4) Rerun
	RK06Z,RL07Z LL06Z/LR07Z FB10Z/FB11Z	0/180 0/180 180/180	SRB /ORB Pitch	ZEONI ZEONIZ		2-15 Hz 18	15-30 Hz	Shakers SRM Shakers-1.0* ORB Shakers-3.0
				LLOSZ				*= Reference
	RB14Y/RT1.3Y LB14Y/LT14Y FL10YFL11Y	0/180 180/0 0/0	SRB/ORB Yaw			22	23	SRM Shakers-1.3* FL10Y -2.0 FL11Y -4.0
	RR062/RL072 I.L062/I.R072 FB102/FB112 FL10Y	0/180 180/0 0/180 0	SRB/ORB Roll	FLIOYS (FEITZ LLOSZ) ARIOSZ LLOSZ) ARIOSZ LLOSZ) ARIOSZ		20	21	SRM Shakers-1.0* FL10Y -1.15 FB10Z -1.54 FB11Z

TABLE 14. PRIMARY FCS RESPONSE FREQUENCIES SRB BURNOUT TRABLE 14.

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	Sensor/Axis		Primary Resp (2-7 Hz F	Primary Response Frequency (2-7 Hz Freq Range)
			SRB Shakers	ORB Shakers
		Roll	2.5*,3.9,5.2	2.7*,4.1,5.3*
ORB	1307 Rulkhead	Pitch	2,6*,4,8,6,1	2.7,3.4*,6.1
		Yaw	2.5,4.3	4.2
		Roll	2.5*,4.2	2.7*,4.5,5.4,6.8
	Nav	Pitch	Low Coherence	3.4
	200	Yaw	2.5	Low Coherence
		Pitch	2.6*,4.8,6.0	2.6*,6.8
A.	LSRB	Yaw	2.5,2.6,4.4	2.6,4.0,4.4,5.3,6.7
RGA'S	pepp	Pitch	2.6,4.8,6.0	2.6*,4.9
		Yaw	2.5,2.6,4.7	2.6,4.0,4.4,5.3,6.7
(D	ORB	Normal	2.6,4.8*	3,4
Ā	ccel	Lateral	2.5*,4.2	2.6,4.2
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* Dominant Modes

** Off Axis Response to 4.8 Hz SRB Pitch Shaker Excitation

TABLE 15. SRB B/O POGO SWEEPS

		SM	TAS Sweep	No.
Sweep No.	Shakers	2-12 Hz	12-30 Hz	30-50 Hz
1	MT01X Upper SSME Axial	1	2	3
2	ML02X Lower Left SSME Axial	4	5	6
3	MR03X Lower Right SSME Axial	11	10	9

TABLE 16. MVGVT MODAL CORRELATION (CONFIGURATION - BURNOUT (SYMMETRIC)]

			CONFIGURATION				
			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode No.	Freq.	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
Ф	2,55	0.025	SRB Pitch (0.48), Roll (0.13). Orbiter Pitch (0.18)	4	2.50	SRB Pitch (0.22), Roll (0.56), Orbiter Pitch (0.08)	2.0
22	3, 41	6.012	Orbiter Pitch (0.46), Axial (0.38), SRB Pitch (0.01), Roll (0.02)	က	3.11	Orbiter 19tch (0.37), Axial (0.32), SRB pitch (0.19), Roll (0.06)	8.8
6	3.59	0.028	SRB Y-Bending (0.79), Z-Bending	7	3.57	SRB Y-Bending (0.51), Z-Bending	9.0
0;	4.78	0.019	SRB Pitch (0.64), Orbiter Z (0.16)				
13	6.08	200.0	Orbiter Axial (0.32), Z-Bending (0.27), SRB-Z (0.17), ET Feedline (0.03)	6	6.19	Orbiter Axial (0.41), Z-Bending (0.24), SRB-Z (0.04), ET Feedline (0.14)	8.
32	7.73	0.007	SRB Y (0.35), N (0.19), ET (0.10)	17	8.86	SRB-Y (0.57), El (0.27)	15.0
18	8.8	0.023	Orbiter Z.Bending (0.38), SRB Pitch (0.13), Roll (0.12)	19	9.04	Orbiter Z Bending (0.48), and Axial (18), ET (0.21)	1.3
23	9.34	0.016	ET (0.51 Intertank and LWR LH ₂ Tank). SRB X (0.14). Y (0.22)	22	10.64	ET (0.58 Intertank and LWR LH ₂ Tunk). SRB X (0.19), Y (-11)	7.0
67	11.08	0.018	ORB Z Bending (0.40), Axial (0.14), SRB Z Bending (0.22), Roll (0.09)	24	11.19	ORB Z Bending (0.29), Axini (0.13), SRB Z Bending (0.15)	-
1-	12.09	0.002	LOX Dome Bulge (0.18), Feedline (0.14), SRB Axial (0.21), Y Bending (0.12)				
20	13.33	0.022	ORB 2 Bending (0.50), Elevons Out-of- Phase (0.16)	28	12.31	ORB Z Hending (0.06), Elevons Out-of- Phase (0.72)	œ
2	13.74	0.012	SRB 2nd Y Bending (0.20), SRB Z Bending (0.10), Elevon Rotation (0.14). LWR SSME Z (0.05)				
36	14.56	0.012	ORB 2nd Z Bending (0.40), LH ₂ Tank (0.12)	36	14.3	ORB 2nd Z Bending (0.26), Wing Bending (0.21), Elevons (0.16)	2

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TABLE 16. (Concluded)

			Test Mode			Analysis Mode	
Mode No.	. ba.i	Damp	Description	Mod No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
31	15.11	0.012	SRB 2 Bending with Torsion (0.39), AFT Payload Axial (0.24)				
24	16.05	0.011	1.H ₂ Tank Shell Mode (0.20), SRB X (0.1) and Z Bending (0.1), OMS POD Axial (0.09)				
6 0	16.44	0.013	SRB Axial (0.27) with Y (0.15) and Z (0.09) Bending. LH ₂ Tank (0.16). LON Tank (0.16)	41	15.26	SRB Y Bending (0.23), LON Tank (0.32), LH ₂ (0.08)	t-
21	17.83	0.035	SSME Z (0.45). LH ₂ Tank (0.10)				
11	16.38	900.0	SRB 2nd Z Bending (0.56)	5.5	18.12	SRB & Bending (0.50), Elevons (0.21)	1
30	21.78	0.014	Teedline N (0.20), LH ₂ Tank (0.14), CPR SSME Z (0.07), LMR SSME N (0.06)	92	24.35	LH ₂ Tenk (0.31), LWR SSME X (0.08). UPR SSME Z (0.04)	32
33	28.75	0.022	UPR SSME N (0.17), LWR SSME N (0.08), LH ₂ Tank (0.31)	131	32.52	UPH SSME X (0.11), Z (0.06), IWR SSME Z (0.11), X (0.06), LH ₂ Terik (0.27)	13
29	30.45	0.026	CPR SSME N (0.29), LWR SSME N (0.09), Z (0.09), LON Dome and L.H. Tank Axial (0.21)	1 35	32.96	UPR SSME N (0.44), LON Tank (0.08), LH ₂ Tank (0.06)	œ
25	31.62	0.018	UPR SSME Axdel (0.42). LH ₂ Tank (0.19)	135	32.96	UPR SSME N (0.44), LOX Tank (0.06), LH ₂ Tank (0.06)	4

Complete the compl

TABLE 17. MVGVT MODAL CORRELATION [CONFIGURATION - BURNOUT (ANTISYMMETRIC)]

The property of the constitution of the consti

Description Mode (Hz) s (0.45), and Roll (0.08), (14) 4 2.53 0.60), OMS Y (0.05), V.T. 4 2.53 0.60), OMS Y (0.05), V.T. 4.48 13) 7 4.48 13) 10 6.10 (0.21), FUS Y Bend (0.21), Wing (0.10) 7 4.48 13) 17 8.41 (0.21), FUS Y Bend (0.21), Wing (0.10) 17 8.41 (0.24), Bend (0.23), ORB Y (0.30), Transion (0.08) 12 6.721 Transion (0.08) 12 6.721 (0.37), ET Y Bend (0.15), SRB RB Y Bend (0.22), and (0.32) 10.01 (0.32) 24 11.6 (0.32) 36 14.83	Test Mode				Analysis Mode	
2.49 6.019 SRB Z Trans (0.45). and Roll (0.08). 3.98 0.015 SRB Pitch (0.60), OMS Y (0.05). V.T. 4.19 0.015 SRB Yaw (0.36) ORB Yaw (0.17), Wing 6.82 0.023 FWD P.I. Y (0.21). FUS Y Bend (0.21). 7.329 0.016 SRB X Trans (0.54) and Y Bend (0.30). 7.329 0.037 SRB Z Bend (0.24). Roll (0.23). ORB Y 8.49 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04). SRB 8.49 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). 11.86 0.013 SRB Z Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). 11.86 0.013 SRB Z Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22). and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 13.33 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18). 3.9 14.83	Descript	ion	Node No.	Freq.	Description	Percent Error
3.98 0.015 SRB Pitch (0.60), OMS Y (0.05). V.T. and Wing Bend (0.08) 4.19 0.015 SRB Yaw (0.36) ORB Yaw (0.17), Wing 6.82 0.023 FWD P.L.Y (0.21), FUS Y Bend (0.21), 10 6.82 0.037 FWD P.L.Y (0.21), FUS Y Bend (0.21), 17 6.82 0.037 SRB X Trans (0.54) and Y Bend (0.30), 17 6.92 0.037 SRB Z Bend (0.14) 7.92 0.037 SRB Z Bend (0.24), Roll (0.23), ORB Y 12 6.721 8.49 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04), SRB X (0.30), ORB Y (0.19) 9.71 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37), ET Y Bend (0.15), AFT P/L Y (0.07), OMS POD Y (0.07) 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22), and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.55 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 13.33 LH ₂ Shell (0.34), SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	SRB Z Trans (0.45). a ORB Yaw (0.14) and R	nd Roll (0.08). oll (0.11)	4	2.53	SRB Pitch (0.54), Roll (0.04), ORB Yaw (0.23) and Roll (0.03)	1.6
4.19 0.015 SRB Yaw (0.36) ORB Yaw (0.17), Wing 7 4.48 6.82 0.023 FWD P.I. Y (0.21), FUS Y Bend (0.21), 10 6.10 7.529 0.016 SRB X Trans (0.54) and Y Bend (0.30), 17 8.41 ET Y Bend (0.14) 7.92 0.637 SRB Z Bend (0.24), Roll (0.23), ORB Y 12 6.721 8.49 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04), SRB 8.49 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37), ET Y Bend (0.15), AFT P/L Y (0.07), OMS POD Y (0.07) 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22), and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 13.33 LH ₂ Shell (0.34), SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	SRB Pitch (0.60), OMS and Wing Bend (0.08)	Y (0.05). V.T.			None	
6.82 0.023 FWD P.L. Y (0.21). FUS Y Bend (0.21). 10 6.10 OMS POD Y (0.10) 7.529 0.016 SRB X Trans (0.54) and Y Bend (0.30). 17 8.41 ET Y Bend (0.14) 7.92 0.037 SRB Z Bend (0.24). Roll (0.23). ORB Y 12 6.721 Bend (0.11). Torsion (0.08) 9.71 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04). SRB N (0.30). ORB Y (0.19) 9.71 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22). and LH ₂ Y Bending (0.90) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18). 36 14.83	SRB Yaw (0.36) ORB Bending (0.13)	Yaw (0.17), Wing	4	4.48	SRB Yaw (0.45). ORB Yaw (0.34)	6.9
7.529 0.016 SRB X Trans (0.54) and Y Bend (0.30). 17 8.41 ET Y Bend (0.14). 7.92 0.037 SRB Z Bend (0.24). Roll (0.23). ORB Y 12 6.721 Bend (0.11). Torsion (0.08) 8.49 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04). SRB X (0.30). ORB Y (0.19) 9.71 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). AFT P/L Y (0.07). OMS POD Y (0.07) 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22). and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18). 36 14.83	FWD P/L Y (0.21), FUS DMS POD Y (0.10)	S Y Bend (0.21).	10	6.10	FWD P/L Y (0.54), FUS Y Bend (0.14)	10.6
7.92 0.637 SRB Z Bend (0.24), Roll (0.23), ORB Y 12 6.721 8.49 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04), SRB 8 10.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37), ET Y Bend (0.15), AFT P/L Y (0.07), OMS POD Y (0.07) 10.01 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22), and LH2 Y Bend (0.32) 24 11.6 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 24 11.6 13.35 LH2 Shell (0.34), SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	SRB X Trans (0.54) an ET Y Bend (0.14)	d Y Bend (0.30).	t- 	8.41	SRB X (0.42), Y Bend (0.23), ET Y Bend (0.21)	11.7
9.71 0.016 Tuned on AFT Payload Y (0.04). SRB X (0.30). ORB Y (0.19) 9.71 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). AFT P/L Y (0.07). OMS POD Y (0.07) 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22). and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 24 11.6 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18). 36 14.83	SRB Z Bend (0.24). Re Bend (0.11). Torsion (0.08)	:1	6.721	SRB Z Bend (0.23), Roll (0.08), Y Bend (0.08), OKB Y Bend (0.28), and Torsion (0.11)	15.1
9.71 0.016 SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET Y Bend (0.15). 22 10.01 11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22). and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 24 11.6 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18). 36 14.83	<pre>funed on AFT Payload X (0.30). ORB Y (0.19</pre>	Y (0.04), SRB			None	
11.86 0.013 SRB Z (0.24) and Y Bend (0.22), and LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32) 24 11.6 12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 24 11.6 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34), SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	SRB Y Bend (0.37). ET AFT P/L Y (0.07). OMS	r Y Bend (0.15). S POD Y (0.07)	22	10.01	SRB 1st Y Bend (0.38), Z Bend (0.20). ET Y Bend (0.24)	3.1
12.52 0.009 ET Y Bending (0.90) 24 11.6 13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	5RB Z (0.24) and Y Be LH ₂ Y Bend (0.32)	nd (0.22). and			None	
13.35 LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB Y Bend (0.18), 36 14.83	T Y Bending (0.90)		24	11.6	Elev Z (0.35), ET Y Bend (0.16)	7.4
CC Y (0.02)	LH ₂ Shell (0.34). SRB CC Y (0.02)	Y Bend (0.18).	36	14.83	LH ₂ Shell (0.24), CC Y (0.08)	11.1

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TABLE 17. (Concluded)

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			Test Mode			Anglyeic Mode	
-	1					and a significant	
,	No. (Hz)	Damp	Description	Mode No.	Freq.	Docoul	Percent
	14 12	900				nondinosa.	Error
		0.020	CC Yaw (0.12)	30	13.15	13.15 CC Yaw (0.20), U-SSME Y (0.18), ORB	6.9
	15.73	15.73 0.015	ET Y Bend (0.64), SRB Y (0.05)		90		
_	:			<u> </u>	67.01	10.23 El Y Bend (0.53), SRB Y (0.03)	3.3
	19:-	161 0.005	SRB Torsion (0.58). I.H ₂ Shell (0.09)	_		None	
	18.67	0.013	18.67 0.013 SRB Z Bend (0.52) and Torsion (0.17)			None	-
					-		

e. Special Tests.

- (1) Verification of the SRB RGA Ring. As a result of the liftoff tests, an abnormally high transfer function value was observed on both the left and right forward SRB ring frames where the rate gyros are mounted. These local resonances occurred at 23 and 25 Hz respectively. These rings frames were stiffened subsequent to the liftoff test. An end burn test was used to verify that the "fix" was acceptable for flight control. A comparison of the pre-fix and post-fix test results are shown in Table 18. As can be seen from the table, a response magnitude reduction of 40 on the left SRB rate gyros and 7 on the right SRB rate gyros was obtained as a result of the structural fix.
- (2) Investigation of the 1307 Bulkhead Deformation. A special test was conducted to assess the credibility of the yaw rate gyros mounted on the 1307 Orbiter bulkhead. Unexpected yaw rates were read during a symmeteric flight control sweep. Twelve additional accelerometers were mounted and read during a special 1307 bulkhead survey sweep. The bulkhead deformation in the symmetric 4.78 Hz mode is shown in Figure 20. The yaw rates computed from accelerometers are compared with rates measured by the yaw rate gyros and are shown in Table 19. This comparison indicated that the readings are credible; however, the readings reflect local deformations only. The flight control transfer functions indicated that the yaw rates were about three times the pitch rate for the 4.78 Hz symmetric mode, which was verified by the accelerometers.
- (3) LOX Dome Transfer Functions. LOX dome acceleration and dynamic pressure transfer functions were obtained for the Pre-SRB separation test condition. In addition, the ET liquid level was adjusted to 100 and 80 sec burn times and the transfer functions were repeated. Since the liquid level tests were performed with the SRB's empty (not a flight condition), care must be exercised applying the data directly to the flight vehicle. In all cases the excitation was applied to the SRB bottom.

Acceleration and pressure transfer functions for the pre-SRB separation, 100 and 80 sec tests are shown in Figures 21 through 26. Acceleration and pressure frequency response amplitudes shown are per pound of the reference shaker force used in each sweep. Since two shakers were used on each SRB, the value of the indicated transfer function must be divided by two.

Modal frequencies of the two LOX tank bulge modes in the SRB thrust oscillation frequency regime were plotted as a function of burn time. These data are shown in Figure 27. The damping for each mode is plotted in Figure 28 for the burn times tested. The damping was calculated from the decay traces.

TABLE 18. SRB RGA MOUNTING RING FIX FCS EVALUATION

Sensor	Frequency (Hz)	Transfer Function Magnitude (deg/sec) lbf
LSRB RGA RSRB RGA	23	80×10^{-5} 14×10^{-5}
LSRB RGA	23	2×10^{-5}
RSRB RGA	25	2×10^{-5}
LSRB RGA	* 37	9.6×10^{-5}
RSRB JUA	* 30-50	Peak Not Discernable Over 30-50 Hz Range

* Based on 30-50 Hz Minisweep

Conclusion: Fix is Adequate

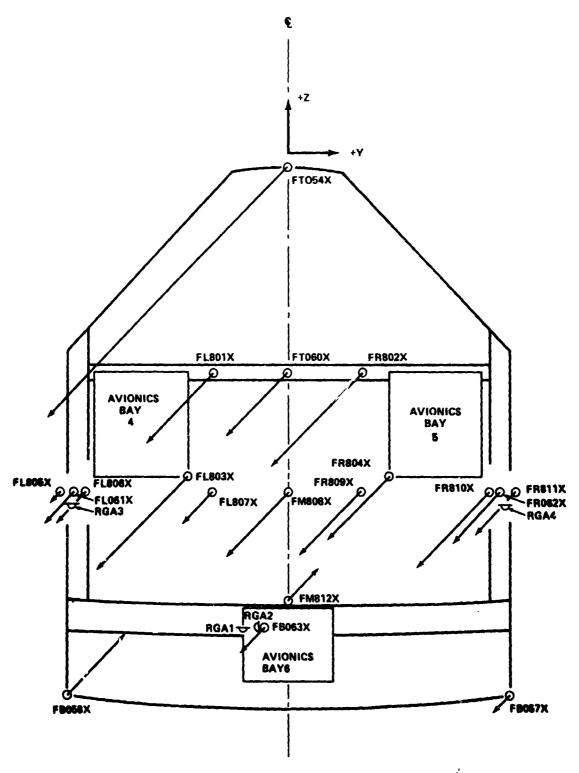


Figure 20. 1307 Bulkhead accelerations at 4.7 Hz in g's/lb.

TABLE 19. 1307 BULKHEAD COMPUTED AND MEASURED YAW RATES (DEG/SEC)

i	Measured from RGA	Computed from Accel.	Ratio
Left Hand Side	1.16 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁴	. 97
Right Hand Side	1.05 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.8×10^{-4}	. 58

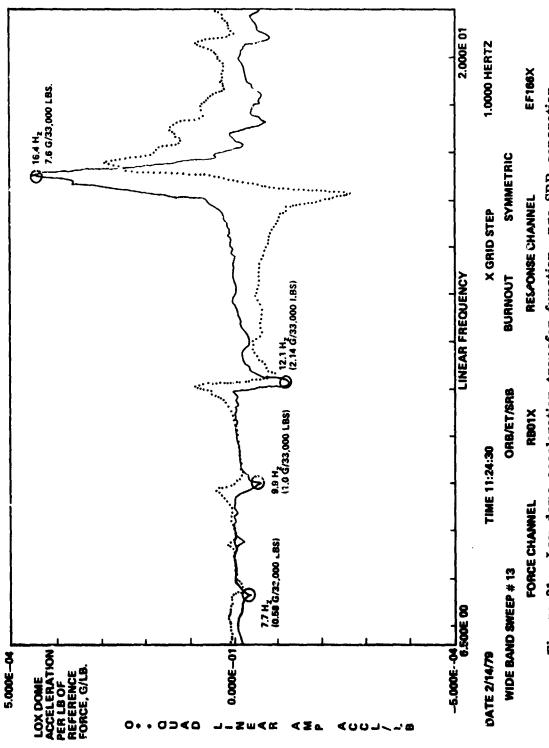
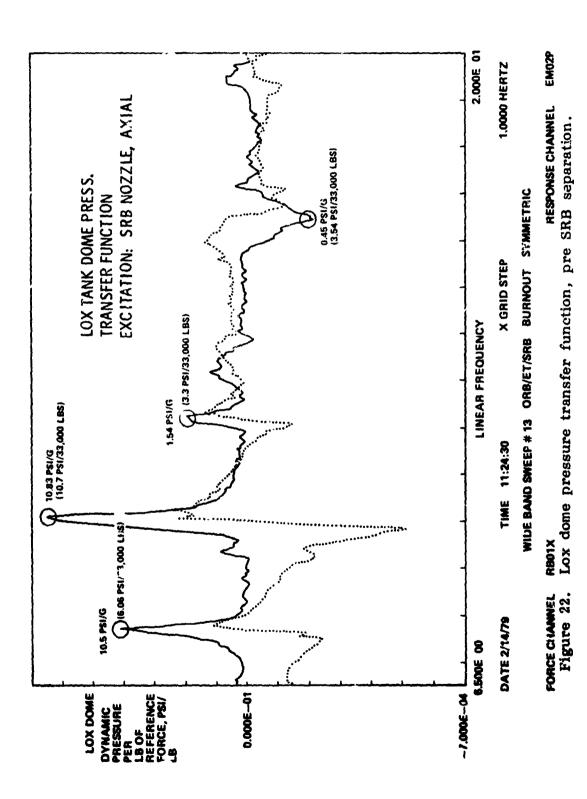


Figure 21. Lox dome acceleration transfer function, pre SRB separation.



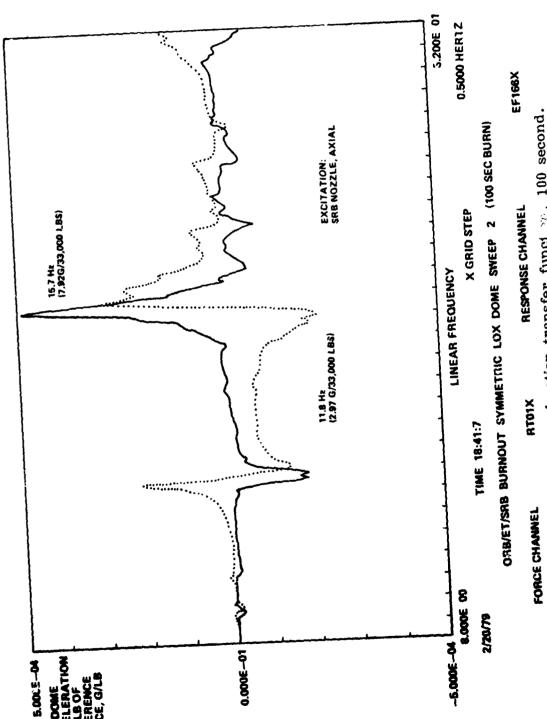


Figure 23. Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 100 second.

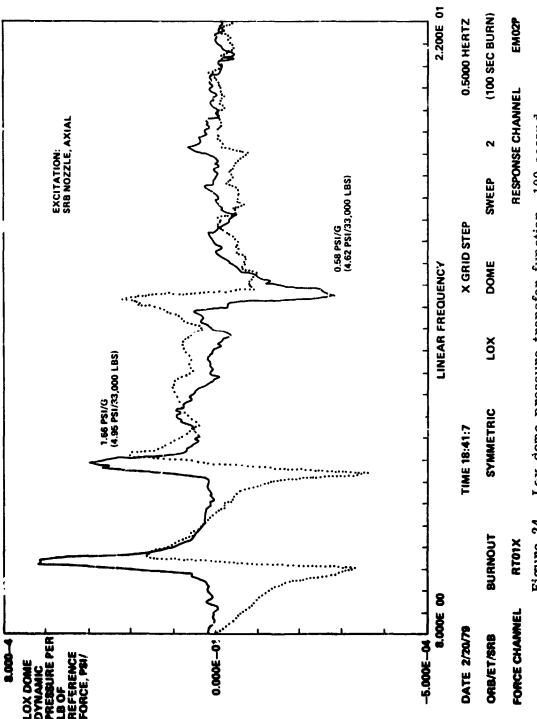


Figure 24. Lox dome pressure transfer function, 100 second.

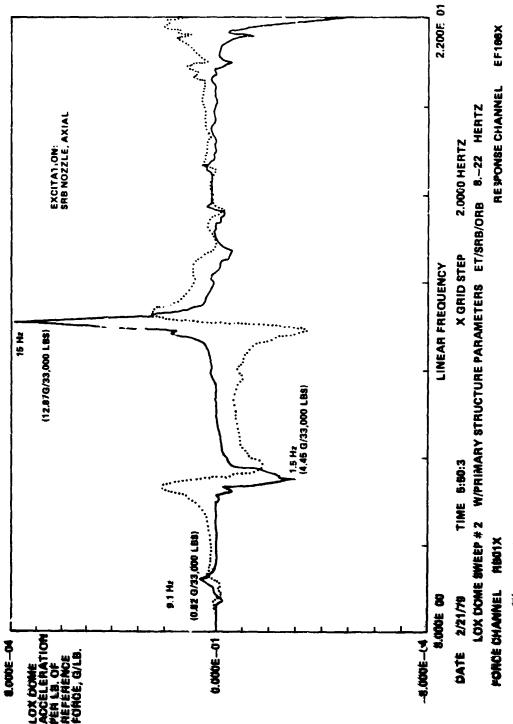


Figure 25. Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 30 second.

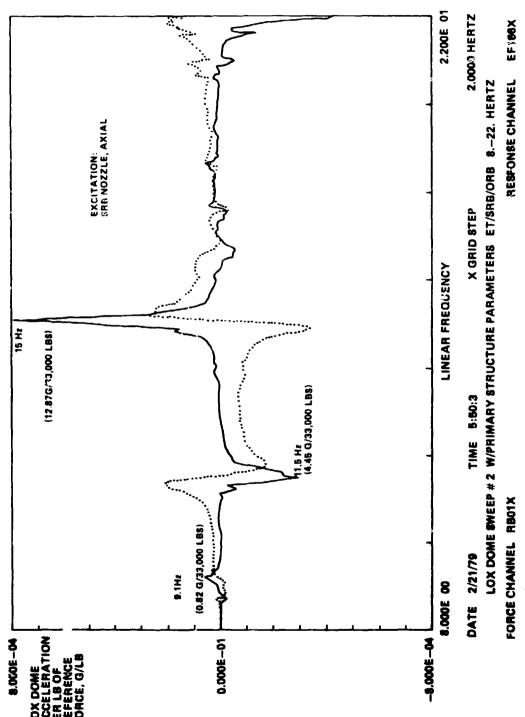
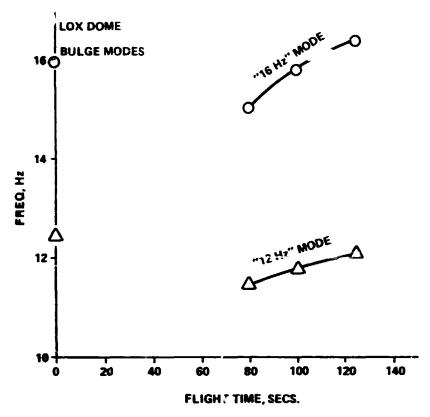


Figure 26. Lox dome acceleration transfer function, 80 second.



NOTE: EXCITATION APTUSD TO SRB BOTTOM ONLY; SRB'S ARE EMPTY AT 80 AND 100 SECS.

LH2 TANK EMPTY FOR ALL CASES

Figure 27. Bulge mode frequency change with flight time.

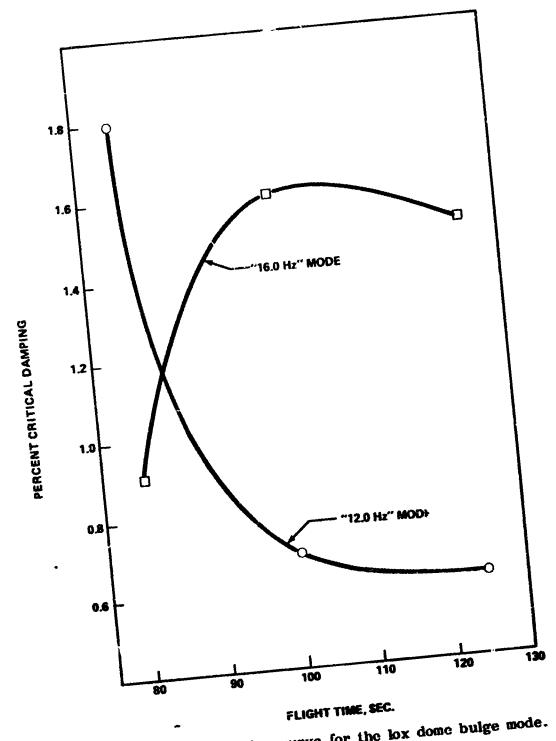


Figure 28. Critical damping curve for the lox dome bulge mode.

X. BOOST

A. Start Boost

- 1. Configuration. The start boost (T+125 sec) configuration consisted of the OV-101 Orbiter mated to the ET. The Orbiter contained a 32,000 lb simulated payload. The Orbiter and ET are the same as used in the liftoff tests and have been previously described. The start boost configuration tested was canted 9 degrees. The ET LOX tank was filled with 859,800 lb to a level of 320.3 in. ($X_T = 642.3$ in.) of deionized sodium-chromate-inhibited water. The LH₂ tank was empty. The boost configuration was tested in Building 4550 and is depicted in Figure 29.
- 2. Suspension System. The overhead suspension system for the start boost configuration consisted of two pyramid shaped truss air bag assemblies. Each assembly was composed of 12 #470 Firestone air bags with reservoirs, a rod tension member, spreader beam, cable assembly, and an ET spreader beam, which connected to the test article at the forward ET/SRB attachment. For pitch and yaw stability, upper and lower Firestone air bags #319 and #312, respectively, were used. The upper air bags were attached to the forward ET attach/spreader beam, and the lower air bags were attached in the vicinity of the ET to Orbiter attachment. This suspension system is depicted in Figure 30. Early tests indicated higher lateral restraint damping than anticipated. To reduce friction, steel guides were replaced with roller bearings, and teflon sheets on steel surfaces were installed on each of the lateral restraints. In addition, the yaw or y lateral air bag pressures were reduced to zero and the cables were made slack.

3. Test Results and Analysis.

- a. Suspension System Modes. Obtaining rigid body modes for the end burn configuration was found to be very difficult. This was due to the fact that the shakers used were pendulum mounted. The pendulum frequency of the shakers were close to the rigid body frequencies; hence, the excitation force was insufficient to drive the vehicle with sufficient amplitude. This problem was overcome for the start boost and mid boost suspension system test by rigidizing eight shakers. The start boost suspension system frequencies and associated damping are shown in Table 20.
- b. Flight Control Transfer Functions. A set of flight control trans er functions were obtained for the start boost condition. The shak s used and the sweep frequency bands are shown in Table 21.
- c. Modal Test Results versus Pretest Analysis. All acceptable modes tuned during the start boost symmetric tests are shown in Table 22. The antisymmetric modes are shown in Table 23. The correlating pretest

MATED VERTICAL GROUND VIBRATION TEST (MVGVT)

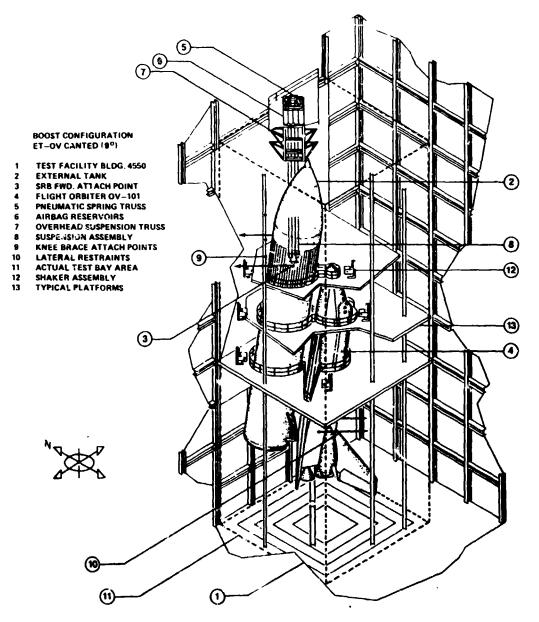


Figure 29. MVGVT boost configuration.

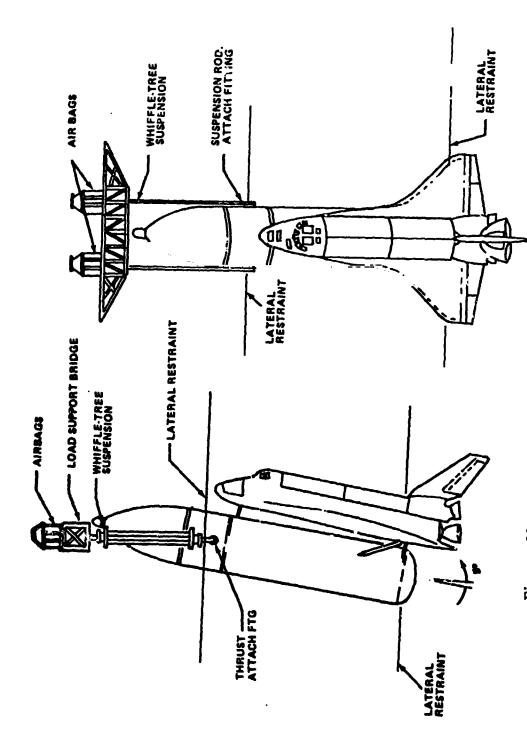


Figure 30. Suspension system for Orbiter/ET boost configuration.

TABLE 20. SUSPENSION SYSTEM MODES

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	Start-Boost	300st	Mid-Boost	ost	End-Boost	oost
Modal Description	Frequency (Hz)	Damping (C/cc)	Frequency Hz	Damping C/cc	Frequency Hz	Damping C/cc
X-Translation	.647	.022	. 647	. 022	. 804	.040
Y-Translation	.373	.04055	!	!	-	1
Roll	. 804	>.10	.647	.075	902.	-
P.tch	.529	<.10	. 575	.032	1.077	.0812
		<.04*				
Yaw	. 235	.055	. 471		. 431	.018

* With rollers installed on the Z restraints

Start and Mid Boost had Y restraints with zero air bag pressure and slack in cable. **:** NOTE:

End Boost had Y restraints with air bag pressure and friction surface coated with teflon. 7

TABLE 21. FLIGHT CONTROL SWEEPS

			SW	Sweep Frequency, Hz	z
Shaker	Phase (deg)	Force (1b)	Start Boost	Mid Boost	End Boost
FL11Y	-	200	1-26	1-26	. 2, 5-26
FB10Z	ı	550	1-26	1-26	2.5-26
FB10Z FB11Z	٥	550 550	1-26	1-26	2.5-26
FB 10Z FB 11Z	180	550 550	1-26	1-26	2.5-26
FL10Y	1	200	1-26	1-26	2.5~26
FB11Z	1	200	1-26	1-26	2.5-26

TABLE 22. START BOOST SYMMETRIC

TABLE 23. START BOOST ANTISYMMETRIC

	Test		Analytical		
			Mode	Percent	
No.	rreq. (Hz)	(C/CC)	Freq. Hz	^ Frequency	Test Mode Description Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)
50	3.412	0.015/ 0.22	3.76	01	FIN 1st Lat (0.80), Bend/FWD FUS LAT (0.11)
*	4.47	0.018	4.58	N	FUS Yaw Out-of-Phase (0.60)/ET Yaw (0.16), Wing Z Bending (0.13)
H	75.5	0.027	5.06	9	1st Wing Z Bending (0.31), ET Yaw and Roll (0.52)
	6.51	0.016/ 0.091	6.33	e .	ORB/ET (0.44/0.50), F Payload Y (0.30)
21	6.902	0.004	6.60	4	Wing Bending (0.22), In-Phase W.O.B. Elevon O $_{ m Y}$ (0.20)
15	7.608	0.022	7.91	4	ET Roll (0.32), Out-of-Phase with ORB Roll (0.22)
6	12.720	0.016	13.61	7	Vert Tail 2nd Bend (0.51), ET (0.04)
10	13.620	0.013	16.18	19	Vert Tail Torsion (0.8), ET Shell Mode (0.06)
2	14.364	0.016	14.783	က	FUS Bending (0.14), ET Shell Mode (0.6)
ď	14.677	0.017	14.563	-	Elevons (0.38), Out-of-Phase with Wing (6.17)
16	15.264	0.044	16.184	9	Orbiter Roll, LH ₂ Bending
20	16.7				Feedline Mode (0.68), ET Y Bending (0.27)
13	19.56	0.027	22.67	16	LH ₂ Intertank Y Bend (0.73)
12	21.19	0.027	22.31	ß	LWR Eng $\theta_{\mathbf{Z}}$ (0.51), Wing X (0.15)
11	23.84	0 637	27.86	17	ET Torsion (0.25), LWR Fng Y (0.13)

analytical frequency and the computed modal damping from the decay traces are also shown in those tables. The test mode description and the percent frequency difference between test and analysis are also given.

B. Mid Boost

- 1. Configuration. The mid boost (T+301~sec) configuration consisted of the OV-101 Orbiter mated to the ET. The Orbiter contained a 32,000 lb simulated payload. The mid boost configuration tested was canted 9 degrees and is depicted in Figure 29. The ET LOX tank was filled with 385,300 lb to 162 in. $(X_T=801~in.)$ of deionized sodium-chromate-inhibited water. The LH₂ tank was empty.
- 2. Suspension System. The suspension system for mid boost was the same as that described under the start boost. Again, the lateral yaw air bag pressures were reduced to zero and the cable was made slack.

3. Test Results and Analysis.

- a. Suspension System Modes. The suspension system modes for mid boost were obtained with slack in the y restraints with zero air bag pressures. Excitation force was increased for this condition by rigidizing eight of the pendulum shakers. The suspension system frequencies and associated dampings are shown in Table 20.
- b. Flight Control Transfer Functions. A set of flight control transfer functions were obtained for the mid boost configuration. The shakers used and the sweep frequency bands are shown in Table 21.
- c. Modal Test Results versus Pretest Analysis. All acceptable modes tuned during the mid boost symmetric test are shown in Table 24. The antisymmetric modes are shown in Table 25. The correlating pretest analytical frequencies and the computed damping from the decay traces are also shown in those tables. This test mode description and the percent frequency difference between test and analysis are also given.

C. End Boost

- 1. Configuration. The end boost (T + 4.77 sec) configuration consisted of the OV-101 Orbiter mated to the ET. The Orbiter contained a 32,000 lb simulated payload. The end boost configuration tested was canted 9 degrees and is depicted in Figure 29. The ET LOX tank was filled with 88,140 lb to a liquid level of 59.5 in. ($X_T = 903.5$ in.) of deionized sodium-chromate-inhibited water. The LH₂ tank was empty.
- 2. Suspension System. The suspension system for the end boost was the same as that described under start boost except both the y and s lateral airbags were effective. The suspension system is shown in Figure 30.

TABLE 24. MID BOOST SYMMETRIC

	Test		Analytical		
Mode	Freq.	Damp	anow	rercent	Test Mode Description
No.	(Hz)	(C)(C)	Freq. Hz	Frequency	Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)
9	3.70	210.0	3.37	6-	Fuselage 1st Z-Bending
12	6.43	,	6.50		Feedline Axial
11	6.47	0.037	6.56	-	Wing 1st Z-Bending
13	7.59	0.617	7.81	က	V.T. Pitch (0.29), Fuselage Pitch (0.28)
15	8.65	900.0	8.85	8	Feedline 1st Z-Bending (0.73)
16	10.53	0.058	12.30 10.41	16 -1	Elevon Rotation Outboard / Inboard Out-of-Phase
•	11.62	0.037 -0.055	11.24	ĸ	Body Flep Z (0.24), LH ₂ (0.16), Feedline (0.08), P/L (0.07)
1 -	12.92	5.022	12.98	•	FUS Z-Bending (0.13), Upper LH_2 (0.13)
61	14.80	0.010	12.50	-16	LH_2 Tank (N = 2) LOX Dome, PL Axial
ıo.	16.01	0.030			SSME Pitch (0.50), Fuselage Z (0.11), PL Axial (0.02)
17	16.44	0.008			Feedline X (0.67), Upper LH_2 N = 3 (0.24)
*	17.28	0.028	14.24/17.47	-18/1	Fuselage Z-Bending (0.40°, LH ₂ N = 3 (0.25)
10	19.61	0.031			Wing 2nd Z-Bending
#	20.20	870°0			Crew Cabin Axial Out-of-Phase with Orbiter
2	20.67	0.002			Tank Dome and Feedline
==	22.42	0.002			Tank Dome and Feedline
#	29.62	0.00			1307 Bulkhead Axial

TABLE 25. MID BOOST ANTISYMMETRIC

	Test		Analytical		
Mode	Fred	7.0m2	Mode	Percent	
2	(Hz)	(22/2)	Freq. Hz	Frequency	Test Mode Description Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)
-	3.471	9.622	3.78	6	V.T. 1st Lat Bend (0.84), FUS -Y (0.10), ET-Y and Roll (0.04)
8	4.627	0.028	4.689	-	FUS Yaw (3.61), O/P ET Bend and Yaw (0.14), Wing Roll (0.16)
•	5.725	0.0157	5.812	1.5	Wing Bend (0.18), W/ET Yaw and Roll (0.23)
0	6.392	,	6.358	-0.5	FWD Payload (C.32) + FWD FUS Y (0.26), Wing and Elev Z (0.02)
9	7.609	0.15/0.016	8.50	11.7	ORB Roll (0.62), O/P W/ET Roll (0.35)
11	6.03	0.02	8.50	9	FUS Torsion (0.19), Y B (0.25), Wing Z (0.15)
8	11.624	0.016	11.67	0.4	IB and OB Elev ROT (0.51), O/P Wing Z (0.11)
20	11.742	0.013	12.17	3.6	LWR SSME Y (0.15), I/PW Eng I Y (0.02), Susp Sys (0.23)
4	12.681	0.011	13.662		V.T. 2nd Bend (0.62)
ro.	13.62	0.02/0.026	16.2	18.9	V.T. Torsion (0.81)
13	:4.29	0.014/0.02	12.17	-14.8	FUS Y Bend (0.16), FT Shell (0.48)
51	14.48	0.028	12.38	-14.8	Elev (0.37), O/P W Wing (0.16)
=	18.08	0.022	17.811	-1.5	Er 1st Bend (0.85)
12	23.84	0.031/0.037	27.387	14.8	Wing Torsion (0.215), Elev (0.426)
•	24.012	0.01	27.85	15.9	Fuse (0.13), ET Torsion (0.22), Feedline (0.21)
2	28.96	0.01/0.02	22.08	3.8	ET Bend and Shell (0.90)

3. Test Results and Analysis.

- a. Suspension System Modes. The suspension system modes for end boost were obtained with air bag pressure in the y and z lateral bags. The restraint lateral friction surfaces were coated with teflon and had not been converted to roller bearings for this test condition. The suspension system frequency and associated damping are also shown in Table 20.
- b. Flight Control Transfer Functions. A set of flight control transfer functions were obtained for the mid boost configuration. The shakers used and the sweep frequency bands are shown in Table 21.
- c. Model Test Results versus Pretest Analysis. All acceptable modes tuned during the end boost symmetric test are shown in Table 26. The symmetric modes were obtained with the y and z air bag restraints effective. The antisymmetric test modes are shown in Table 27. For these modes the z air bag restraint was effective; however, the y air bag had zero pressure and the cables were slack. The correlating pretest analytical frequencies and the computed model damping from the decay traces are also shown in those tables. The test mode description and the percent frequency difference between test and analysis ar also given.

D. Contingency Tests

- 1. LOX Tan. Low Level. A LOX tank low level to it we conducted to obtain selected page oriented modes. The LOX tank contained 27,600 lb of water and filled to a level of 25 in. ($K_{\rm T}=938.0$ in.) The y restraint ar bag pressure was set at zero with stack cables. Seven symmetric modes and two antisymmetric modes were obtained. These test frequencies, corresponding analytical frequency and test mode descriptions are shown in Table 28.
- 2. Fuselage Symmeteric Bending Mode Linearity Check. The results of the horizontal ground vibration test (HGVT) indicated the fuselage first symmeteric bending mode is affected by a non-linearity associated with the Largo bay doors. It was felt that the Largo bay doors take axial locals at low force levels and stiffen the fuselage. To assess this non-linearity, plots of the frequency versus excitation force are shown in Figure 31. The frequency curves do indicate that the frequency decreases with increasing excitation force.
- 3. ScMSO Sweeps. Four payload bay wide band sweeps were run at the request of The Space and Missile System Office. These sweeps, with the shakers used, are presented in Table 29.

TABLE 26. END ROOST - SYMMETRIC

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	Test Mode Description	Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)	Fuse 1st Z Bend (0.12), Feedline X (0.12)	Fuse Z Bend (0.13), Payload FWD Z (0.11)	Fuse 1 ZB (0.34), Feedline (0.17), LOX Tank (0.15), SSME Rocking (0.10), Vert Tail Pitch (0.04)	1st Wind Bend (0,87)	Feedline X (0.21), Out P/W LOX Dome; (0.16), Vert Tail Pitch 0.14)	ET Z Bend (0.35), Feedline X (0.22) and Orb Axial Out P/W ET	V.T. Pitch (Without Water)	leedline N (0.89)	1st Fuse Z Bend (0.50), ET Z Bend	luse 2nd Z Bend (0.57)	Tuse Z Bend (0.30), Feedline (0.12), LH ₂ (6.11)	ET Z Bend, LH ₂ Tank Shell (0.30), ORB ZB (0.27), FWD PL X (0.10) Out P/W AFT PL X (0.06)	SSME's Pitching (0.65), OMS POD S X (0.24)	LOX Dome Bulge	SSME Pitch (0.23), OMS X (0.15), Feedline (0.22)	Feedline X (0.44), LOX Dome Bend	LWR SSME's N	OMS POD X and X Out P/W SSME X	UPH SSME X (0.24), LWR SSME Torsion (0.09), OMS POD X (0.11), Fus. X (0.18), Feedline X (0.15)
	rercent	Frequency	12	13	18	9	7	••	-	,-	**	-	-			0					r.
Analytical	ap.v	Freq. Hz	3.70	3.70	3.70	6.70	1,55	7.55		8.97	9.7.	11.8	14.6			17.3			-		32.95
	Damp	(22/2)	0.016	0.01	9.009	0.014.0.022	0.006.0.011	0.006	0.015 0.009	0.007	0.020	0.012	0.013	6.009	C.044	۵.01	0.025	0.01	-	0.018	0.011
Test	i'req.	(Hz)	4.16	4.24		6.55	7.23	7.26	7.92	8.53	9.32	13.19	14.43	14.99	15.93	17.26	18.20	18.26	18.85	29.35	34.83
	Mode	No.	«	:	80	647	6	97	17.4.	91	=	9.	61	13	21.4.	3	22	15	18A*	27	21

TABLE 27. END BOOST ANTISYMMETRIC

	Test		Analytical Mode	Percent	
Mode No.	Freq. (Hz)	(22/2)	Freq. Hz	Frequency	Test Mode Description Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)
-	3.47	0.01	3.83	10.4	V.T. 1st Lat Bend (0.87)
65	5.06	0.02)	4.83	e.4-	ORB Yaw (0.35), 3/P ET Yaw (0.19), Wing Be 4 O/P V.T. Bend (0.32)
4	5.65	0.016/0.025	5.89	4.2	Wing Bend (0.19), O/P ET Roll, LWR SSME Y (0.08) C/P V.T.
19	6.47	0.016	8.23	27.2	LWR Engine O/P (0.90)
2	6.98	8::0.0	6.40	-8.3	FWD PL Y (0.26), FWD FUS Y (0.26), ET Yaw (0.26)
13	7.73	0.008	6.40	-17.2	FUS Roll (0.29), O/P ET Roll (0.29), J.B Elev ROT (0.29)
es	8.04	0.011	8.02	-0.2	EWD PL Y (0.24), ET Roll (0.20), FUS Tersion (0.15)
O	9.27	0.018	8.02	-13.4	AFT PL Y (0.32), Elev ROT (0.10)
90	10.80	0.1132	10.88	0.7	ET Y Bend (0.21), V.T. Y Bend (0.04)
10	11.62	0.321	12.39	8.8	Elev ROT (0.20) I/P Wing Bend (0.05)
N	12.72	0.018/0.017	13.64	7.2	V.T. 2nd Y Bend (0.64)
71	13.62	0.028	14.63	7.4	V.T. Torsion (0.16)
16	14.48	,	1	r	Wing Bend O/P Elev ROT
11	20.67	0.025	•	,	ET Y Bending, LH ₂ (0.42) - Ogive (0.3%)
15	21.31	0.037	19.47	9.8-	Wing Torsion
20	22.13	0.044/0.027	22.31	8. O.	LWR Engs. Z O/P (0.43), FUS Roll (0.4")
12	24.19	0.007	1	•	Feedline X and Bend (0.47), LWR SSMF Z and Y (0.15)

TABLE 28. LOX TANK LOW LEVEL BOOST

Mode (Hz) Freq. (C/CC) Freq. Hz Frequency Dominant Motion (Kinetic Engrent C/CC) No. (Hz) (C/CC) Freq. Hz Frequency Dominant Motion (Kinetic Engret) 2 4.29 u.013 3.66 -12.8 FUS 1st Z Bend (0.45), ET Pitch (0.37 (0.05)) 1 4.55 0.018 3.66 -19.6 FUS 1st Z Bend (0.45), LOX Tank ZB (0.05) 7 17.26 0.018 15.03 -5.2 Feedline X (0.32), Susp. System (0.28) 6 18.26 0.035 13.4 LOX Tank Bulge (Possible) 6 18.26 0.035 13.4 LOX Tank Bulge (Possible) 7 17.28 0.01 19.30 -1.7 Feedline X and Z (0.68), LOX Bulge (Possible) 8 18.26 0.035 -1.7 Feedline X and Z (0.68), LOX Bulge (Possible) 9 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 Eng. 1 X (0.23) O/P LWR SSME 23 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3 Wing Z B (0.33), FUS (0.13) and ET (0.14), Wing C B (0.14)		Test		Analytical		
(Hz) (C/CC) Freq. Hz Frequency 4.20	Mode	Eracı	Domin	Node*	Percent	The state of the s
4.20	No.	(Hz)	(C/CC)	Freq. Hz	Frequency	Lest Mode Description Dominant Motion (Kinetic Energy)
4.20 0.013 3.66 -19.6 4.55 0.018 3.66 -19.6 15.85 0.018 15.03 -5.2 17.26 0.01 19.57 13.4 18.26 0.055 13.9 -1.7 20.25 0.01 19.90 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3 15.19 - -					SYMMETRIC	MODES
4.55 0.018 3.66 -19.6 15.85 0.018 15.03 -5.2 17.26 0.01 19.57 13.4 18.26 0.055 13.4 20.25 0.01 13.90 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3 15.19 - - -	81	÷ 50	u.013	3.66	-12.8	FUS 1st Z Bend (0.45), ET Pitch (0.37), V.T. Pitch (0.05)
15.85 0.018 15.03 -5.2 17.26 0.01 19.57 13.4 18.26 0.055 13.90 -1.7 20.25 0.01 13.90 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3 15.19 - - -		4.55	0.018	3.66	-19.6	FUS 1st Z Bend (0.46), LOX Tank ZB (0.15)
17.26 0.01 19.57 13.4 18.26 0.055 20.25 0.01 19.50 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3	е	15.85	0.018	15.03	-5.2	Feedline X (0.32), Susp. System (0.28)
18.26 0.055 20.25 0.01 19.50 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3		17.28	0.01	19.57	13.4	LOX Tank Bulge (Possible)
20.25 0.01 19.90 -1.7 34.64 0.01 32.75 -5.4 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3	9	18.26	0.055			LWP SSME X and Z (0.26), Feedline X (0.19), OMS (0.19)
34.64 0 01 32.75 -5.4 ANTISYMMETRIC 5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3	4	20.25	0.01	13.90	-1.7	Feedline X and Z (0.68), LOX Bulge (Possible)
5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3	10	34.64	0 01	32.75	4.0	Eng. 1 X (0.23) O/P LWR SSME
5.10 0.018 4.88 -4.3					ANTISYMMETRI	
15.19	23	5.10	0.018	88.	-4.3	Wing Z B (0.33), FUS (0.13) and ET (0.21) Yaw
	24	15.19		·		Wing Z B (0.39) O/P FUS Roll (0.14), FL (0.13)

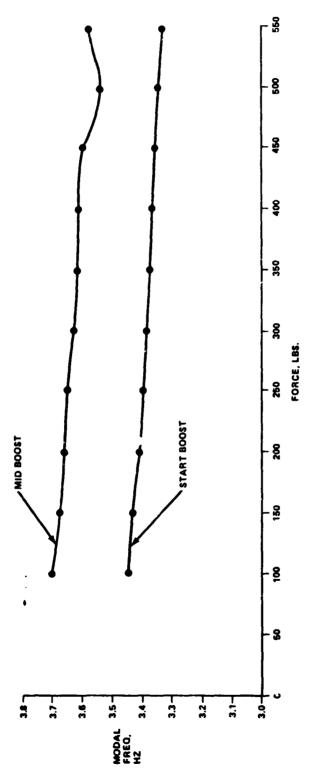


Figure 31. First fuselage symmetric bending linearity check.

TABLE 29. SAMSO SWEEPS

Shaker	Phase (deg)	Frequency Range (Hz)
FL10Y-FL11Y	0	2.5-50
	180	2.5-50
FB10Z-FB11Z	0	2.5-50
	180	2.5-50

XI. CONCLUSION

The following is a summary of the most significant results derived from the MVGVT Shuttle Test Program:

- 1) The left and right SRB forward mounted rate gyros exhibited abnormally high transfer functions which required a structural redesign.
- 2) The effect on the frequencies and mode shapes with the SRB stiffening ring on and off was neglible. This lack of difference may have been due to the additional flexibility of the ET at the aft ET/SRB interface.
- 3) The SSME axial modes did not correlate well with pre-test analysis. The pre-test math model used was a symmetric halfshell. A three-dimensional antisymmetric math model of the SSME engine and thrust structure was determined to be required.
- 4) The forward ET/SRB interface, which is a ball and socket design, was found to be fixed in the liftoff test. This interface is intended to transmit only shear forces between the ET and SRB. The ET/SRB interface was fixed due to the frictional forces created by the weight of the loaded ET and Orbiter.
- 5) Pre-test SRB Y bending modes for SRB end burn did not correlate well with test. This required additional shell modeling of the aft SRB/ET interface.
- 6) Unexpected large rate gyro yaw rates were observed on the Orbiter 1307 Orbiter bulkhead during symmetric (pitch) flight control sweeps. This was found to be due to local deformation which the flight controls group assessed as acceptable. The math model of the 1307 bulkhead was remodeled, however.
- 7) Test rate gyro values showed greater response variations than those used in the analytical studies in determining the Redundancy Management (RM) Trip Levels. For STS-1 flight, RM software trip levels and cycle counter levels were increased. The Fault Isolation Routine was modified to inhibit kicking out RGA's and accelerometers after first sensor failure. Changes to the control system for the other flights will be evaluated after STS-1 flight.

With the advent of structural complexity of space vehicles with increasing unsymmeterical jointed structures, the difficulty of dynamist modeling is becoming increasingly greater; therefore, modal survey testing will always be a necessary tool to aid the dynamist in the area of math modeling, and loads, controls, pogo and flutter design. Table 30 lists the various past full scale test programs with the major problems uncovered in each.

TABLE 30. FULL SCALE DYNAMIC TESTING EXPERIENCE IN PAST PROGRAMS

Test Program	Problems Discovered	Hardware Impacted	Consequences if Not Discovered
MVGVT	SRB mounted rate gyros exhibited abnormally high transfer functions. The rate gyros mounted on the forward SRB ring frames resonated at local frequencies and high gains, which were critical to flight controls.	Structural redesign was required to stiffen SRB ring frame which raised the local resonant frequencies and reduced the gain.	Flight control instability and possible loss of vehicle.
MVGVT	Axiai SSME frequencies and mode shapes did not correlate with pretest analysis. A half shell dynamic math model using symmetry was used in the pretest analysis.	A new three dimensional asymmetric math model of the SSME engines and thrust structure was required. No hardware changes were necessary.	Pogo stability analyses would have been suspect.
MVGVT	Showed greater response variations than antivsis. Response variations between RGA's were much larger than those used in the analytical studies in determining the Redundancy Management (RM) trip levels.	*RM software trip levels and cycle counter levels were increased. The fault isolation routine was modified to inhibit kicking out RGA's and ACC's after first sensor failure.	Flight control instability and possible loss of vehicle.

*Above for STS-1 flight only, other flights will be evaluated.

TABLE 30. (Continued)

Test Progrem	Problems Discovered	Hardware Impacted	Consequences if Not Discovered
DIV	Design deficiency in the SPS tank supports. Unexpectedly high local resonant coupling was detected between SPS tank and bulkhead support.	The upper support bracket for the SPS tanks was redesigned to eliminate a strong tank cantilever mode.	Hardware failure resulting in loss of mission and possible crew loss.
DIV	High LOX and fuel dynamic tank bottom pressures. These pressures were under predicted by a factor of 2. The significance of these pressures was not understood until after Pogo occurred on AS-502.	The higher tank pressures contributed to the S-IC Pogo accumulator hardware design.	Potential loss of vehicle and crew due to Pogo.
DTV	High 18 Hz S-IC Crossbeam mode gains. DTV data showed that an accumulator should not be used on the inboard engine.	Elimination of a planned inboard engine accumulator.	Potential loss of vehicle and crew due to Pogo between an 18 Hz accumulator mode and the 18 Hz crossbeam mode.
DIV	Local rotation of the flight gyro support plate. Vehicle dynamic shears and moments deformed support plate. The math model under predicted this deformation by 135%.	The gyros were relocated to the bottom of the support place where the local rotation was much less. This required wire harnesses of new length. The flight control filter network was redesigned.	Flight control instability resulting in loss of vehicle.

TABLE 30. (Continued)

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Consequences if Not Discovered	se errors that	ure of the with loss of ossible crew	of mission.
Consequ Not Dis	Large guidance errors that could cause loss of lunar mission.	structural failure of the CSM interface with loss of vehicie and possible crew loss.	Hardware failure with potential loss of mission.
Hardware Impacted	Short channel stiffeners were added to AS-501 on the pad. Damping material and a software "reasonableness" test were added later in the program.	Additional torsional sway braces were installed on AS-501 on the pad. Subsequently, the F-1 engines were reorificed to reduce loads at engine cutoff. An engine precant program was implemented to maintain structural integrity in case of engine out.	A 1-2-2 engine cutoff hard-ware and software mod was developed to reduce the longitudinal input to the ATM. Hardware redesigns were laid out in case they were proven necessary by further study.
Problems Discovered	besign deficiency in the IU stable platform. Coupling between the stable platform and the ring modes of the IU provided a mechanism for acoustically driving the platform accelerometer against the stops.	Design deficiency in the CSM interface. The single torsional sway brace produced unpredicted high coupling between command module torsional motion and S-IC engine deflection.	Strong cross coupling between longitudinal and lateral motions indicated a possible structural failure at S-IC cutoff.
Test Program	MARL	DTV	Skylab ATM Test

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TABLE 30. (Concluded)

Test Program	Problems Discovered	Hardware Impacted	Consequences if Not Discovered
Skylab Modal Survey Test	The strong cross coupling in the ATM proved to be attenuated rather than amplified by the way ATM cross coupling reacted through vehicle interface.	Test of the total Skylzb launch configuration proved the 1-2-2 fix was adequate and that no hardware changes were required.	This test saved a possible redesign of the ATM by verifying structural integrity under the 1-2-2 cutoff.
Short- stack	Strong pitch/longitudinal coupling caused by the lunar module increased the S-IC Pogo gain factor by 30%. This effect coupled with the tank pressure underprediction was the reason AS-502 Pogo was not predicted.	Development and installation of the outboard LOX accumulators.	Pogo instability with potential loss of vehicle and crew.
Mini A/C	The mechanism triggering S-II Pogo was defined. Coupling between the first four IOX tank hydroelastic modes when they coalesced with the 16 Hz center engine crossbeam mode produced the Pogo instabilities.	An accumulator was developed for the center engine. A backup cutoff system was also developed. The accurate math model developed during this test supported extensive thrust structure design mods on subsequenc vehicles without further te' ting.	Pogo instability with potential loss of vehicle and crew.

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APPROVAL

MATED VERTICAL GROUND VIBRATION TEST

By W. Ivey

The information in this report has been reviewed for security classification. Review of any information concerning Department of Defense or nuclear energy activities or program has been made by the MSFC Security Classification Officer. This report, in its entirety, has been determined to be unclassified.

ROBERT S. RYAN

Chief, Structural Dynamics Division

GEORGE D. HOPSON

Director, Systems Dynamics Division